ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,208—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.I. GANGES	4326	800	T Creery	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th Feb.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4705	800	W. J. Nantes	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	13th "
				TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	505	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	F. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th "

The Steamers marked Ex.M. are special through steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

RAVENNA, 1st November. | SIAM, 15th November.
PENINSULAR, 29th " | SUTLEJ, 13th December.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th Oct., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 626

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,109	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 21st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe, via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.
Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVERRIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 3rd November, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th Octr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Gutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,122 tons, on the 3rd November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 1st Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on the 1st Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 22nd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th October, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c, booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S
LIVER GRANULES.

There was a Young Man of Bombay
Who grumbled the live-long day,
Till he read in a Manual
Of Kemp's Liver Granule—
Now of Men he's the Gayest of Gay!

KEMP'S LIVER GRANULES,
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL
AND
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.
The House in India for
DISPENSING.
OPEN DAY and NIGHT.
HEAD ESTABLISHMENT and BRANCHES
Under the Supervision of
QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE
BRANCHES:— CUMBALLA HILL, and BYCULLA.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD
GLENLIVET.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	" 12 4	" 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 28 0	Rs. 31 8
Per gallon	" 13 4	" 14 12

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	" 16 12	" 18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	" 12 4	" 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY,
But an Imitation is seldom if ever equal to the Original.
This is especially true in the case of
PHENYLE,
Of which there are at present a number of WORTHLESS IMITATIONS being sold in the Bombay Presidency.
OBSERVE, THEREFORE,
That each Bottle bears the Title.
LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE,
On the Label, as well as our Name and Address as SOLE AGENTS for the BOMBAY and MADRAS PRESIDENCIES.

BOMBAY {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.} POONA.

APOLLO BUNDER SPECIALITES.

		Rs.	a.
HAM,—Pale Cumberland, from 10 to 24" each,	per lb.	1	3
" Ready booked,—whole or half	"	2	2
" " " in Slices	"	2	12
BACON,—Harris's 1st Quality, Wilts, Middles	"	1	3
" " 1st Quality " Bellies	"	1	1
" Finest Cumberland "	"	1	1
CHEESE,—Real Gruyere	"	1	1
Pale Loaf Cheddar	"	1	1
Double Gloster	"	1	1

Gorgonzola, Roquefort, and Stiltons arriving Shortly.
Fresh Stores every Fortnight from London.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
SIX ANSWERS
TO
ONE QUESTION!!

Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?

A. 1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.
3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.
4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.
5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.
6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.
Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.
THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE
HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

LEATHER MACHINES Unequalled for Superiority, Strength and Durability. SEWS from FINEST to ¼ inch-thick LEATHER.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by Highly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the [illegible] Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward [illegible] "C. P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases..... Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95 and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases.....Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases.....Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 500.
Hunting Case.....Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver.....From Rs. 70.
Gold.....From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS.
Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
For wearing under
Uniform.
Six for Rs. 15-8.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and
Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs,
and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
For Dress.
Pique or Best
Fourfold Linen throughout.
Six for Rs. 33.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth,
with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest
Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel,
for Cricketing or Lawn-
Tennis, also in Colours.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool,
Delightfully cool, in
White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Stripes and Checks,
newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS
OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8	0 per box
Primo de Rever	" 25	"	6	8 "
Regl. Antonio Lopez	" 50	with ring	11	12 "
Non Plus Ultra	" 50	"	9	8 "
Exquisitos	" 50	"	7	8 "
Princess as (small size)	" 50	"	5	8 "
Neuvo Habano Especial	" 100	"	6	8 "
Do. do. No. 1	" 100	"	5	8 "
Do. do. No. 2	" 100	"	5	0 "
Do. do. No. 3	" 100	"	4	8 "

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. "SINGAPORE," ARRIVED in General Average in April last, are hereby requested to PRESENT to the Undersigned their Deposit Receipts for Adjustment within a Month from This Date.

C. BARBORO, Agent,
Navigazione Generale Italiana.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 25th October, 1894.

FOR SALE AT LANOWLI.

SEVERAL PIECES of VACANT PLOTS of LAND, on the other side of Lanowli Wood, next to Mr. Grattan Geary's; and a Plot of Vacant Land, known as "The Cricket Ground," next to G. I. P. Railway's Quarters.

Apply to

JHANGIR RUSTOMJEE SOHRABJEE KHRAS,
Next to Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba, Bombay.

WANTED,

ABOUT the 15th January, 1895, a SCHOOL-MISTRESS (Widow or Spinster) for the European and Eurasian School, Manora, qualified to teach upto the VII. Standard, Bombay Code.

Salary according to qualifications up to a maximum of Rs. Seventy, with Free quarters, Wood, and Water.

Applications, stating qualifications, age, persuasion, with certificate of health, to be forwarded to

CAPTAIN W. M. EDWARDS, R.I.M.,
Manora, Karachi.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the Advertisement, which appeared in the Papers, dated 11th October, 1894, calling for Tenders for 1,00,000 tons of Country Coal, for the B. B. and C. I. Railway, deliverable in Bombay Harbour, the Agent would be glad if Intending Tenderers would submit their Tenders so as to Reach by the 15th NOVEMBER, 1894, instead of the 7th January, 1895.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent.

Bombay, 26th October, 1894.

"FEVER MUST GO!"

BY

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

"NOTHING COMES NIGH IT . . . .
A real Blessing, and no mistake.
Invented for Poor Humanity's Sake."

BEWARE FEVER IS NOW RAMPANT!
And no remedy is equal to
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

And to seek after a better Remedy is just as
"To gild refined Gold, to paint the Lily,
To throw a perfume on the Violet,
To Smooth the Ice, or add another hue
Unto the Rainbow, or, by any means,
To seek to improve Squibb's Ague Specific,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess."

It Produces a charm-like effect in Ague-chill, Malarial, Intermittent, Remittent, and Bilious Fevers, Influenza, &c., &c.

Re. 1, of all Chemists.

F. S. Madon & Co., Market, Zooma Musjid. } POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING CO., BOMBAY. { Madon, Sons & Co., Fort.

ICES!
ICES!!
ICES!!!
RASPBERRY, VANILLA and PISTACHIO CREAM.
PINE APPLE WATER ICE.
WINE and SPIRIT
of the Best Quality,
RETAIL AND WHOLE SALE.
FRESH Pastry EVERYDAY.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS.
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

CARPETS, BATH TUBS.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI AND KANGRA TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS.
Extra strong, with Swival Handle.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S "SQUARE BOTTLE."

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Much noxious spirit is vended in this country in pegs showing the retailers very large profits. The spirits in these patented bottles are guaranteed pure and matured, and if insisted on will be supplied

BY ALL RETAILERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, iron safes, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay custom duty, &c., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 29, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the MAHARANI ICE Co., LD.

Under instructions of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Maharani Ice Co., Ld., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property of the abovenamed Company, in one lot, consisting of the lease of the property, situated at No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort, together with boilers, engines, pumps, refrigerators, condensors, shaftings, ice and water tanks, electric light machinery, filters, engine stores, engine tools, spare machinery, furniture scales, tools, &c., &c.

Full particulars of the above property, together with the conditions of sale, can be obtained from the Managing Trustee, Mr. Chubildas Lalcobhoy, at Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., or at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, Waste Paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. C. E. Kane, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, Bandora, near Mount Mary's Church, the whole of his (Mr. Kane's) valuable household furniture and effects, consisting of drawing and dining room furniture, glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, table, hanging and kerosine lamps, one D. B. C. F. B. L. gun in case complete by "Adams," one D. B. B. L. C. F. gun in case with spare barrel by "James Kerr and Co.," one D. B. C. F. B. L. gun by "Silver and Co.' in case complete, one S. B. B. L. C. F. gun and rifle, in case by "Silver and Co.," revolvers, air pistols, Japanese swords, rich China bath tubs, a large double pole tent with rowti complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, one photographic camera in case by "Eastman," with two lenses by "Dalmyer, and Swift and Son," one strong English-built single-seated office brougham by "Hooper," one Calcutta built Stanhope mail-phaeton by "D. J. Kees," one strong dog-cart by Stephens, one 4-wheel dog-cart in very good order, a pair of very handsome strawberry grey Arab horses, 14-2, 7 years old, very quiet, sets of English silver and brass mounted single and double harness, gentleman hunting saddles, &c., &c.,

Full particulars of which will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT HANSALLY ROAD, MAHIM, NEAR THE DADUR RAILWAY STATION.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Adarjee Eduljee Cooper, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of John Joseph Da Silva, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given to him in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of July, 1893, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, privies, stables and bungalow, well standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Hansally, Road, Mahim, near Dadur Railway Station, facing on the east side of the said Hansally Road, in registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said John Joseph Da Silva assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 376, new under G Ward Nos. 3728 and 3729, and Street No. 89 and 90,4 containing by admeasurement (2689) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 155, 158, 488, and 517, new No. 3763, and new Survey No. 1293, and bounded as follows:—on the east and north by the property of the late Annandrao Bhowanishan-ker, on the west by the public road, and on the south by the property of Dominges Souza.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 29, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 150 CWTS. OF WASTE.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly, by order and in the mill premises of the new Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Cursetjee Dorabjee Wacha—

150 cwts Bad cops.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 25 TONS DELHI BROWN RAPESEED.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Callian Street, by order and in the godown of Messrs. Nancee Khairas & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Shewdayal Roodmal & Co.—

25 tons Delhi brown rapeseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Lena Lodge," Mahim, near the Police Station and close to the Mahim Fort, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery, glassware, a handsome ebonized cottage pianoforte, handsome Brussels carpet, rich table ornaments, pictures, Zanzibar parrot, a good talker and imitator, Surat goats, ducks, nigeons, Bussorah fowls, &c., the property of Captain A. McDERMOTT, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NIZAMPOORA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bai Jerbai, widow of Cursetjee Byramjee Mehta, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Daruwalla (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of September, 1891, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 98 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or building standing thereon, situate on the south side of Nizampoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 744, new No. 7920, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 6433 (L), Street No. 1075, and bounded on the east by the house of Dorabjee Hormusjee Gorewalla, on the west by the common partition wall dividing the said hereditaments from the hereditaments and premises belonging to Limjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Daruwalla, on the north by the said Nizampoora Street, and on the south by the sweeper's passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Daruwalla and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th November next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French polished black and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a splendid grand tricord cottage pianoforte, 7 octaves, by Bluthner, specially made for India, wind-proof-lamps, rich table ornaments, pictures, carcels, child's pony with saddle, a large collection of choice garden plants, &c., the property of Veterinary-Captain James Mills (whose family is going home).

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 29, 1894.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 27 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to all Christians, including Government Servants, and including WOMEN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments, provided the Nominee survives the Subscriber.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

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INDIAN INDUSTRY;

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Price 8 Annas.

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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 27th and 29th instant, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th October, 1894.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 2nd November, 1894, at 5-45 P.M.

By Order of the Committee.

C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.).

IN consequence of the "DIVALI" (Hindu) HOLIDAY, the BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of this Society will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 29th October, 1894.

For the Army & Navy Co-Operative Society, Ld.,

LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 24th October, 1894.

NOTICE.

(Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

In the Court of the District Munsif of Mangalore, South Canara.

ORIGINAL SUIT No. 191 OF 1894.
Miscellaneous Petition No. 1194 of 1894.

M. L. JOSHUVA and 7 others .....Plaintiffs-Petitioners.

VERSUS

HISKIA AIMAN and 12 others.....Defendants—Counter-Petitioners.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have applied to this Court for permission to Sue on behalf of themselves and on behalf of the other Members of the Association, called the CANARA CHRISTIAN PROVIDENT FUND (1) for a Declaration that Defendants are not the duly elected Directors of the said Fund, and have no right to act as such Directors (2) for a perpetual injunction restraining the Defendants from doing any duty connected with the Fund, (3) for an order directing the Defendants to render accounts of their management, and (4) for delivery of the books and accounts in Defendants' possession, the number of the Members of the said Fund who are also interested in bringing the Suit being too numerous to be impleaded as Plaintiffs, it is hereby notified that any person or persons interested in the Suit are at liberty to show cause why the prayer of the Plaintiffs should not be granted on or before the 19th Day of November, 1894.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Court, this 17th Day of October, 1894.

S. RAGHUNATHAYAR,
District Munsif.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 7th November, Tenders for the Supply of 500 Tons of MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS, for Delivery at the rate of 250 Tons per Month, commencing 15th Idem.

Tenderers to quote the Price per Ton of 50 Cubic Feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive premises, Parel, and state the Maximum percentage of Rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the Specifications of Shipments showing clearly that the Timber tendered is Moulmein.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th October, 1894.

RE THE SORAB WOOLLEN AND COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT BY CAPITALISTS.

TENDERS are hereby Invited for the PURCHASE of the MILLS of the SORAB WOOLLEN and COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, (now in Voluntary Liquidation), together with the Immoveable Property at Dadur, Bombay, belonging to the Company, and the Company's Goodwill, Name, Machinery, Plant, Implements, Materials, Furniture and other effects, and the Stores and Stock-in-trade for the time being lying at the Mill premises.

The Liquidators will also consider any proposal for a Loan at Interest on the mortgage of the Company's property and effects above specified, or any scheme for raising and securing the repayment of a Loan by the issue of debentures.

For further particulars, terms and conditions, plans and specifications, apply to the Liquidators, at their Office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.

Bombay, 29th August, 1894.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
NOTICE.

CHARLES. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., of London and Paris, have been INFORMED that a Number of CARRIAGES have been thrown on the Market in Bombay, and SOLD as WINDOVER & Co. We beg to Caution the Public against purchasing the same unless they have the NAME of CHARLES S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., on the WHEELS. We are the only Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., who are Coach Builders to Her Majesty the Queen: and our only Address in Bombay is DADABHOY BOMANJI COACH BUILDER, 365, Girgaum Road, Bombay, where a Selection of beautiful Carriages can be seen made by Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., at Special Prices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 176 OF 1893.

NARAYEN RAGHUNATH .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

VINAYEKRAO BHASKERJEE, MORESHWAR VINAYEKRAO, DNYANSHWAR VINAYEKRAO, KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, GUNPATRAO KESHOWRAO, SUNDERRAO KESHOWRAO, SHAMRAO KESHOWRAO (minor), MADHOWRAO BHASKER, JUGGONNATH MADHOWRAO, BAPURAI alias PARWATIBAI, ANANDRAO BHASKERJEE, BALCRUSTNA ANANDRAO, BAJIRAO ANANDRAO, GUJANAN BALCRUSTNA (minor), SONDERRAO BAJIRAO (minor), SOONDRABAI, NARAYEN RAMCRISHNA, RAKHMABAI, GUNPAT WITTOBA, YESHWANT WITTOBA, WASSOODEV CRISHNARAO and GOVIND RAO WASSODEV .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order of Reference made in the above Suit and bearing Date the Ninth Day of January, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in one Lot, before George Haughton Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th Day of November, 1894, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants one to seven inclusive or any of them in the land and buildings situate on the South side of and fronting the passage forming part of the said premises and leading to the said premises from the Portuguese Church Street, Bhooleshwar, without the Fort, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts, whereof six hundred and forty-three square yards part thereof are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. A-1290, Old Survey No. 290, and New Survey No. 3423, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vinayekrao Bhaskerjee, and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Brown and Moir, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th Day of September, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th October, 1894.
" No. 4504-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th September, 1894.

Horses.

Remounts.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH Reference to the Advertisement of the 12th October, 1893, it is hereby notified that the Number of young COUNTRY-BRED HORSES likely to prove suitable for Army purposes, which, it is anticipated, will be purchased by the Army Remount Department during the year 1895-96, is estimated at 600. But this Estimate is subject to Alteration hereafter.

BENGAL.

Hapur Rearing Depot.

Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards.....250

Karnal Rearing Depot.

Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards.....250

BOMBAY.

Ahmednagar Rearing Depot.

Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards.....100

Total.....600

2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs, horse shows and districts in India by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

By Order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council,

C. A. CUNINGHAM, Brig.-General,
Secretary to Government.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1894. With Photograph of H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Palitana. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; Postage, 4 annas.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO

H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,

AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,

SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,

of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent.

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

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BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

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BRANCHES:
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
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Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£275,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for

12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 140,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C.A., Agents.
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The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } " ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } " ¼th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

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SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
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Manager, E. C. Railway.

Waltair, 19th October, 1894.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Diwali Holiday.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Bahaduri entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Thibet and Naseri on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Pachumba entered the dock on Friday, and Bancoora on Saturday; and the steamer Canton left it on Saturday.

THE ALLBLESS FAMILY.—At the performance of the third-day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Mr. Furdoonjee Dhunjeebhoy Allbless, his relations contributed a sum of Rs. 28,000 to various charitable purposes.

A BUGLOW SWAMPED.—A buglow No. 3421, laden with green grass, was at 1 p.m., on Friday last, coming towards the shore from across the harbour, and while close the land, at Bori Bunder, got swamped, and sank. The crew were picked up by tonies, and the buglow was afterwards towed in, and made fast to the shore.

THEFT AT LADY JAMSETJI ROAD.—Mary Tevesa, a hawker, residing in Doming's Wady, off Lady Jamsetji Road, has reported to the police that, on Friday morning, she went to Byculla to sell vegetables, and on her return about four hours afterwards, she found the padlock on the door of her hut, removed by means of a duplicate key, and a silver neck ornament, worth Rs. 14, and Rs. 25 in cash, stolen from an open box, inside the hut.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, at 5-30 p.m., to-day:—

March	Early in the Morning ... Faust.
Overture	Poet and Peasant ... Suppe.
Valse	Cordova ... Gomez.
Gavotte	Circus Renz ... Fliege.
Potpouri	Musical Illusions ... Schreiner.
The Wacht Paredo	... Eilenberg.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BAD WEATHER AT BROACH.—For the last four days a correspondent says, we have had most eccentric weather here for this time of the year. During this time we have had about eight or ten inches of rain and there are signs of a further fall. The weather is cloudy. It will greatly damage the winter crops as well as cotton. In the course of the last fifty years we have had no rain at this time of the year more than a passing Dewali shower of a few cents only. Eight or ten inches of rain in three days in the latter part of October is something extraordinary.

HINDU CUSTOM.—A correspondent writes:—It is an expensive custom among the Hindu community to invite their sons-in-law during the first year of their marriage, to spend the Dewali holidays, and to bring them in procession at their houses. While the son-in-law is there, on bathing and at *arti* he makes presents to his mother-in-law according to his circumstances in life. On his return to his own house the father-in-law generally gives valuable gifts of clothing and ornaments to him and his wife. In conformity with this practice, Messrs. Nathwanjee Damoderao, the cousin of Mr. Balcrishnarao Bhaskerjee and Wamonrao Nana Morcba, respectively, the grandson and husband of Miss Sonabai, the grand-daughter of the late Hon'ble Jugunnathjee Sunkershett were taken on Friday last to the residence of their fathers-in-law.

CAPTURE OF A THIEF.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday Inspector Good charged a Mahomedan, named Rahimbux Currimbux, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession gold and silver ornaments, consisting of bangles, armlets, anklets, waist chains, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 149, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. Several complaints have recently been made to the police that a Mahomedan, answering the description of the accused, had been robbing children of their ornaments. On Friday, the accused was arrested on suspicion at Oozria Moholla, and on inquiry the police traced the ornaments in question to several Marwarees in the native town, with whom they were pledged by the accused. The police officer in charge of the case applied for a remand, in order to enable him to trace the owners of the stolen ornaments. Accused said that he had recently come from Delhi, and that he acquired the ornaments by robbing children. The case was remanded.

MR. COWASJEE DINSHAW ADENWALLA, C.I.E.—In connection with the title of a Companion of the Indian Empire conferred by the Queen-Empress upon Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, a generous-hearted merchant of Bombay and Aden, the managing committee and members of the Cowasjee Dinshaw Library and Reading Room have prepared an address of congratulation for presentation to that gentleman. The library was established in Bombay by Mr. Cowasjee some years ago, being at present located in Tamarind Lane, Fort, and has been receiving help from him in many ways. The address acknowledges the benefits derived from the library by citizens of different nationalities, and after referring in eulogistic terms to Mr. Cowasjee's public benefactions, requests a continuance of his favours to the library for enlarging its usefulness and adding to its efficiency. Mr. Cowasjee's sanction is solicited to the carrying into effect of some suggestions made for this purpose. The address, which was forwarded by the last mail steamer to Aden, where Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw is at present, is signed by some two hundred members of the library, the first six of the signatories being three European and three Parsee ladies.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY DAYLIGHT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Kaniah Dwarka, a millhand, was placed, at the instance of Inspector Ellis, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, two separate charges of house-breaking by day, and theft of a number of pieces of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 31-12, the property of two mill-hands, named David Francis and Beshaisher Mahadeo, residing in separate chawls, at Jacob's Circle. On Friday morning, while the second complainant was at work at his mill, the accused broke into his room, and having helped himself to a piece of wearing apparel, he proceeded to the residence of the first complainant, and having opened the lock on the door with a duplicate key, entered the room, lifted up a box, containing wearing apparel of the value of about Rs. 30, and was leaving the premises with it, when he was stopped near the door by complainant, who had just returned from the mill, to take his mid-day meal. The man was given into custody, and subsequently the police found that a short while before the accused had broken into the house of the other complainant. The magistrate convicted Kania on both the charges, and sentenced him to an accumulated term of rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

DOMESTIC UNHAPPINESS AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday last, at Sooparee Baug Road, regarding the death of Narayen Hurry, aged twenty-nine years, lately a fitter employed in the Jacob Sassoon Mill. About six months ago the deceased's wife left him, and since that time Narayen appeared gloomy and despondent, but he never said that he would destroy himself. He lived on the first story of a chawl, at Sooparee Baug Road, with his kept mistress. He was not in any financial difficulty nor was he addicted to drink. For the last nine days the deceased had been suffering from dysentery, and consequently he could not attend his work regularly. On Friday morning Narayen went to work at his mill and was seen alive until 8-30 p.m. that day. About half-past eight o'clock on the following morning one Succaram Govind, a labourer, employed in the National Mill, which adjoins the Jacob Sassoon Mill, noticed the dead body of a man floating on the surface of the hot water tank of the mills. The police were informed and the body which was in an advanced state of decomposition was removed, and was at once identified by labourers of the Jacob Sassoon Mill as that of the deceased, who was one of their co-labourers. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was clad in the deceased's usual dress. A verdict of suicide by drowning in the hot water tank of the National Mill was returned by the jury.

WHEN the last mail passed through Egypt, the Suez Canal Company was at daggers drawn with the Khedive's Government. It was rumoured that the Company had applied to the French Government for the protection of its property in Egypt, and that, in consequence, the Commander of the French gun-vessel *Troude*, now at Port Said, was prepared to land men in case of necessity. It was also said that two other French war vessels had been ordered to Port Said, but of this there was no confirmation.

WE read in the *New York Nation* of the 20th ult.:—Tennessee, like Kentucky, did a good piece of work last week. The grand jury at Memphis indicted thirteen men for the lynching of six negro prisoners near that city a fortnight ago. The jury express their "horror at the cold-blooded butchery of this six defenceless men, the cruelty of which would cause even a savage to hang his head in shame, and indulge the hope that every man engaged in it will suffer the extreme penalty of the law."

THE NEW ARMY SCHEME.

THE following is the full text of the New Army Scheme which was published in Saturday's *Gazette of India*.

JUDICIAL.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Madras and Bombay Armies Act 1893 (56 and 57 Vict. c-62), the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to fix the 1st day of April, 1895, as the date on which the said Act shall come into operation.

ORGANISATION.

In pursuance of the Madras and Bombay Armies Act, 1893 (56 and 57 Vict. c. 62), under which the military control hitherto exercised by the Governors in Council of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay will cease, the Governor-General in Council hereby announces the changes in the administration and organisation of the Army of India, which will be carried out with effect from the 1st April 1895.

2. The Bengal Army will, for purposes of administration, be organised in two portions—the Bengal Command and the Punjab Command.

3. The Army of India will consist of the following Commands:—Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

These Commands will be under Lieut.-General who will be styled the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and will all be under the direct command of the Commander-in-Chief in India and the control of the Government of India.

4. Each Lieutenant-General Commanding will be invested with the powers detailed in Special India Army Circular, of this date, and will be assisted by the Army and Departmental Staff specified in paragraph 9. The business now transacted by the Military Departments of the Governments of Madras and Bombay will be transacted by the Military Department of the Government of India, whenever under the regulations in Special India Army Circular of this date, it cannot be disposed of by the Lieutenant-General Commanding, or by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

COMMANDS.

5. In accordance with these arrangements, the district commands as now sanctioned with existing staffs will be distributed as follows:—Punnjab Command.—Head-Quarters.—* (will be notified hereafter)—1st class Districts.—Lahore, Punjab Frontier Force, Rawal Pindi, 2nd class Districts.—Peshawar, and Sirhind.

Bengal Command.—Head-Quarters—* (will be notified hereafter)—1st class Districts.—Meerut and Oudh. 2nd class Districts.—Allahabad, Assam, Bandelkhand, Narbudda, Presidency, and Rohilkhand.

Madras Command—Head-Quartets, Ootacamund.—Burmah, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Belgaum, Madras, Mandalay, Rangoon, and Southern.

Bombay Command.—Head-Qnarters, Poona.—Mhow Poona, Quetta, Aden, Bombay, Deesa, Nagpore and Sindh.

TROOPS.

6. The composition of the several forces will be as follows:—

BRITISH TROOPS.

The regiments, batteries, battalions, and companies stationed within the Command.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Punjab Command.—Cavalry.—15 Regiments, viz., the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Bengal Cavalry; the four Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, and the Cavalry of the Corps of Guides.

Artillery.—5 Batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force.

Infantry.—37 Regiments (40 Battalions), viz., the 14th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th, and 45th Bengal Infantry; the nine Infantry Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, the Guides Infantry, and the 1st, 4th, and 5th Regiments of Gurkhas.

Bengal Command.—Cavalry.—9 Regiments, viz., the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 14th, Regiments of Bengal Cavalry.

Artilllery.—2 Bengal Mountain Batteries, Sappers.—Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners. Infantry.—22 Regiments (24 Battalions), viz., the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 39th, 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Bengal Infantry, and the 2nd and 3rd Gurkhas.

Madras Command.—Cavalry—3 Regiments, Sappers.—Corps of Queee's Own Sappers and Miners; Company of Burma Sappers; Infantry.—32 Regiment.

Bombay Command.—Cavalry—7 Regiments, Artillery—2 Mountain Batteries; Sappers.—Corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners; Infantry.—26 Regiments.

LOCAL CORPS.

7. No change is made in the position of the Hyderabad Contingent or other corps under the Government of India.

8—Military (and Marine) Department, Government of India.—Secretary to the Government of India; 2 Deputy Secretaries to the Governmnet of India: 3 Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India; Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Works; Accountant-General (*ex-officio* Deputy Secretary, Finance Branch); Deputy Accountant-General (*ex-officio* Assistant Secretary, Finance Branch) Assistant Accountant-General (*ex-officio* Assistant Secretary, Finance Branch); Director-General of Ordnance; Deputy Director-General of Ordnance; Director-General of Military Works; Deputy Director-General of Military Works; Commissary-General-in-Chief; Commissary-General for Transport; Superintentendents, Army rClothing Department; and Director of the Army Remount Department.

COMMANDS AND STAFFS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Commander-in-Chief in India.

Personal Staff.—Military Secretary, Persian Interpreter and three Aides-de-Camp.

General and Departmental Staff at the Head-Quarters of the Army in India.—Adjutant-General in India; Deputy Adjutant-General in India; Assistant Adjutant-General; Assistant Adjutant General—additional (temporary); Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry; Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Assistant Adjutant-General (or Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General) for Royal Engineers; Inspector-General of Cavalry in India; Inspector-General of Artillery in India; Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery; Brigade-Major to Inspector-General of Artillery in India; Quartermaster-General in India; Deputy Quartermaster-General in India; Assistant Quarter Master General—additional (temporary); Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Assistant Quartermaster-General (Intelligence); 4 Deputy Assistant Quartermasters-General (Intelligence); 4 Staff Captains or Staff Lieutenants (Intelligence); Director of Military Education in India; Judge Advocate-General in India; Assistant Judge Advocate-General; Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India; Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India; Principal Veterinary Officer in India.* (The Principal Veterinary Officer in India will also be inspecting Veterinary Officer of the Bengal Command.)

9. Command and Staff of the Forces of the Punjab.—Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces.

Personal Staff.—Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp; Aide de-Camp; and Native Aide-de-Camp.

Staff.—Deputy Adjutant-General; Assistant Adjutant-General; Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry; Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery; Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery; Assistant Quartermaster-General; Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Deputy Judge Advocate-General; Inspector of Gymnasia.* (For the Punjab and Bengal Commands); Inspector of Army Signalling; * (For the Punjab and Bengal Commands). Superintendent, British Army Schools; * (For the Madras and Bombay Commands); Principal Medical Officer; Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer; and Inspecting Veterinary Officer.

Departmental Staff.—Inspector-General of Ordnance: Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department; and Commissary-General.

COMMAND AND STAFF OF THE FORCES OF BOMBAY.

Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces.

Personal Staff.—Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp; Aide-de-Camp; and Native Aide-de-Camp.

Staff.—Deputy Adjutant-General; Assistant Adjutant-General; Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry; Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery; Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery; Assistant Quartermaster-General; Deputy Judge Advocate-General; Principal Medical Officer; Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer; and Inspecting Veterinary Officer.

Departmental Staff.—Inspector-General of Ordnance, Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military Works Deprrtment; and Commissary-General.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

10. The appointments to 1st class district commands of officers of the British Service will be made under existing rules, these officers being appointed by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India.

11. Appointments to 1st class district commands of officers of the the Indian Service, to all 2nd class District Commands, and appointments of Colonels on the Staff, will be made under existing rules by the Governor-General in Council on the nomination of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

12. The Adjutant-General in India and Quarter-master-General in India will be nominated by the Commander-in-Chief in India; these nominations will be forwarded, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, to the Secretary of State for India for confirmation, and for the concurrence in the case of an officer of the British Service, of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. Officers of all four Commands will be eligible for appointment to the Staff at the Head-Quarters of the Army in India.

13. Staff appointments which are not reserved for any particular branch of the service will, as far as possible, be equally divided between the British and Indian Services, and an officer serving in one Command may be appointed to the Staff in any other. All appointments that may carry the rank of substantive Colonel will be made by the Governor-General in Council on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief-in India, and in the case of officers of the British Service, with the approval of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, Other appointmentments to the General Staff will, as a rule, be made by the Commander-in-Chief in India on the nomination of Lieutenant-Generals Commanding, subject to the approval of the Government of India. Station and other minor Staff appointments will be made by the Commander-in-Chief in India on the nomination of Lieutenant-Generals Commanding. All regimental promotions of British officers in Native corps will be made by the Commander-in-Chief in India on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-General to whose command the corps permanently belongs.

14. First appointments of British officers to native regiments will be made by the Commander-in-Chief in India. The first appointment or promotion of a Native commissioned officer will be made on the nomination of the Lieutenant-General, and be subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Government of India, and will be published in the General Orders of the Government of India.

15. All appointments in the Medical Department of the Army; Judge Advocate-General's Department, Veterinary Department; Ordnance Department; Military Works Department; Military Accounts Department; Commissariat-Transport Department; Clothing Department,; Remount Department, will be made under existing rules, except where otherwise specified. Departmental promotions will be notified in the *Gazette of India* or *London Gazette* in accordance with existing practice.

16. The Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, and the Principal Medical Officers of the several Commands and Districts, if of the Army Medical Staff, as well as the Principal Veterinary Officer in India and Inspecting Veterinary Officers, will be appointed as at present by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India; officers belonging to the Indian Medical Service will be appointed by the Government of India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

17. Furlough or leave, other than privilege leave, will be granted to Lieutenant-Generals, General Officers Commanding Districts, Deputy Adjutants-General of Commands, and officers at the Head-quarters of the Army in India, by the Commander-in-Chief. In the case of Lieutenant-Generals the approval of the Government of India is necessary. Furlough or leave to other officers will be sanctioned within the regulations by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces with which the applicant is serving. The grant of furlough or leave will be notified in the General Orders of the Government of India, the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief, or in the Orders of the Command, as the case may be. Departmental officers, other than officers of the Military Accounts and Army Remount Departments, will submit their applications through the local head of the Department to the Lieutenant-General, who will grant the leave with the previous concurrence of the head of the department with the Government of India. When the furlough or leave is not provided for by regulations, the application will be referred for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief or Government of India as the case requires. In urgent cases, the grant may be made in anticipation of sanction. Details of procedure for the grant of furlough and leave will be found in Appendix I of the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India of this date.

PENSIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

18. Pensions and retirements of commissioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army who may retire in India, will be granted by the Government of India.

DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS NOW PERFORMED BY THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

19. Questions which have hitherto been referred by the Commanders-in-Chief of the Madras and Bombay Armies to the Military Departments of the Governments of those presidencies will, in future, be decided locally or referred, where necessary through the Commander-in-Chief in India, to the Government of India. Business relating to estates of deceased commissioned and warrant officers, hitherto transacted by the Military Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, will in future be conducted by the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

RELATIONS OF THE STAFF AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA TO LIEUTENANT-GENERALS AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS UBDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

20. The Adjutant-General in India will issue to the Army in India all orders of the Commander-in-Chief relating to the *personnel*, duties, training, discipline, equipment and general efficiency of the troops. The Quartermaster-General in India will continue to issue circulars and executive orders on matters customarily dealt with in this department. All decisions and instructions of the Government of India and of the Commander-in-Chief will be communicated to Lieutenant-Generals Commanding by the chief officer of the department concerned.

21. In all departmental matters affecting a department exclusively, which may necessitate reference to the Commander-in-Chief, the head of the department concerned will submit the matter to the Commander-in-Chief personally, or by minute paper or office note, and he will communicate the instructions received to the head of the department with the Command concerned, who will, under the orders of the Lieutenant-General, give effect to the same. Papers on which the Commander-in-Chief may have passed decisions will be communicated to the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, or Principal Medical Officer to be noted. All questions involving military as apart from departmental matters should be discussed with the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, or Principal Medical Officer, as the case may be, in order that military considerations or those affecting general military policy may be fully weighed before submission to the Commander-in-Chief.

22. When the Commander-in-Chief is on tour, heads of departments will forward all papers for submission to His Excellency to the Adjutant-General, or the Quartermaster-General in India, according to the nature of the business, who will communicate the Commander-in-Chief's orders thereon to the head of the department concerned.

23. There will be a Controller of Military Accounts with each Command who will be the financial adviser of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, as well as of the Government of India in the Military Department. The Controller will not be under the orders of the Lieutenant-Genenal as regards his departmental duties, but only in matters of military discipline.

24. All matters of primary importance, or which affect the Army at large or more than one Command, changes in regulations, in organisation, or those in which a principle is involved, will be submitted by Lieutenant-Generals to the Commander-in-Chief in India. Other matters (which will be defined in the subsidiary orders of the Commander-in-Chief) of particular application or of purely local concern, but which may require to be submitted to the Government of India, will be dealt with by Lieutenant-Generals in direct communication with the Government of India.

The procedure here indicated will be adopted in Madras and Bombay as regards original references, which do not concern individual officers, from the 1st March 1895.

25. The Deputy Adjutant-General will be the channel through which all orders of the Lieutenant-General will be issued to the forces under his command. Departmental questions affecting troops in the Command should be discussed with the Deputy Adjutant-General before submission to the Lieutenant-General Commanding. On all purely departmental matters on which local heads of departments have taken their orders direct from the Lieutenant-General, they will issue them to their departments. On questions relating to the troops and departments generally, orders will be sued through the Deputy Adjutant-General.

26. All departmental matters of purely local concern affecting the troops in the Command, that the Lieutenant-General Commanding cannot himself dispose of will, subject to the reservations in paragraph 24 above, be dealt with by the local head of the department, under the orders of the Lieutenant-General, in direct communication with the head of the department with the Government of India, who will, if necessary, refer the question to the Government of India.

27. The heads of departments with the Lieutenant-General Commanding will, under regulations detailed in Special India Army Circular of this date, communicate with the heads of their departments with the Government of India, or with the Commander-in-Chief in India, as the case may require.

Officers in charge of departments of military administration with each Command, except Contollers of Military Accounts, will act in regard to their executive duties in subordination to the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

28. Subsidiary instructions relating to the changes introduced by the reorganisation of the Army herein announced, are detailed in the Special India Army Circular and the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India of this date.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

HIS LORDSHIP the Bishop of Bombay returned from England to the Diocese, arriving at Bombay on the 13th of October, after an absence of eight months.

The Rev. W. E. Scott retuned to Bombay on the 13th of October, and is acting as Chaplain to the Bishop.

The Rev. H Nelson, Chaplain of Aden, has been granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, from the 5th July 1894.

The Rev. J. H. Beck, Chaplain of Poona, has been granted sick leave for one year from the 10th August, 1894.

The Rev. P. B. Horne Chaplain of Kirkee, has been appointed Chaplain of Poona.

The Rev. L. M. Haslope, Chaplain of Ghorepuri, to officiate as Chaplain of Kirkee.

The Rev. C. H. Badham, Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, to officiate as Chaplain of Ghorepuri, in addition to his present duties.

The Rev. H. T. H. Rountree, on return from leave, to be Chaplain of Nimuch.

The Rev. C. Mayhew, Chaplain of Nimuch, to be Chaplain of Byculla.

The Rev. J. A. Sellar, Chaplain of Byculla, to be Chaplain of Ghorepuri.

The Rev. A, York Browne, Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, has been granted an extension of leave on Medical furlough to the 8th November, 1894.

The Rev. G. H. Lewis, B.A., Offg. Senior Presidency Chaplain, has been granted privilege leave for three months from date of relief.

The following appointments are made:—The Rev. F. N. Hill, M. A., Offg. Garrison Chaplain, to officiate as Senior Presidency Chaplain; and the Rev. S. Leigh-Lye, B. A., to officiate as Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency.

The Rev. T. Corfield, A. C. S., Chaplain of Igatpuri, died at Igatpuri on the 12th of August.

The Rev. Sorabji Kharsedji, Honorary Missionary of the C. M. S., died at Poona on Tuesday, Aug. 14th.

The Rev. C. W. Thorne, of the C. M. S., left for England under medical orders on the 24th of August.

The Rev. W. L. Nanson left for Calcutta on October 17th, and proceeds by ship thence to England, on a furlough of several months.

The Rev. W. A. Dickins, Acting Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, having been compelled suddenly to proceed to England on sick leave, and the station in consequence being temporarily without a Chaplain, owing to the absence of the second Chaplain on special leave at the time, the Rv. G. H. Lewis left Bombay by the Mail of the 20th October to fill the vacancy thus caused.

We understand that at the approaching Advent, Ember Season, the Rev. A. Darby and Mr. A. Gatehouse will be candidates respectively for the Priesthood and the Diaconate. Both gentlemen are on the staff of the S. P. G.

The Rev. J. J. Priestley, S. P. G. Missionary, at Kolhapur, has been obliged to leave for England under medical orders. The Rev. Hugh F. Lord is at present in charge of the Mission, having been transferred from Miri in the Ahmednagar Districts for the purpose. Mr. A. Gatehouse continues as before to form part of the Mission Staff at Kolhapur.

The Rev. E. Browne, in charge of the S. P. G. Mission at Karegaon in the Ahmednagar Districts, has gone on a voyage to Australia, owing to ill-health, and is expected to be absent for about three months. The Mission at Karegaon is meantime in the charge of the Rev. A. Darby.

The Rev. C. S. Rivington and the Rev. F. Kershaw, S. S. J. E., are at present on a Mission tour, by invitation, in the south of India, principally Tinnevelly.

The Rev. H. T. H. Rountree, Chaplain at Nimuch, has returned from six months' special leave, and arrived at Bombay on 20th October.

We understand that the post of Chaplain at Igatpuri is about to be filled by the Rev. William Edward Douglas, who latterly has been holding a Chaplaincy at Smyrna. Mr. Douglas is a Licentiate in Theology of the University of Durham, and after holding curacies in the North of England from 1886 to 1889, he acted as a Chaplain under the A. C. S. in the Madras Diocese,—first of all at Wynaad, and afterwards at All Saints', Bangalore.

We learn also that a change is about to be made in the Railway Chaplaincy of Parel. The Rev. Dr. Evans who has for ten years held that post, has for some time been suffering in health, and is about to proceed to Panchgani, where it is hoped that a lighter charge and a more favourable atmophere may be beneficial to his health. His place at Parel will, we understand, be filled by the Rev. Percy Christopher Alcock, whose brother, a member of the Bombay Civil Service, and a resident in India of upwards of twenty years, is already known to many of our readers. The Rev. P. C. Alcock is a graduate of the University of Oxford, and, since taking Holy Orders in 1892, has been curate of All Saints', Plymouth.—*Diocesan Record.*

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.'s cotton circular, dated Hong Kong, Oct. 10, says:—The period under review has been a very trying one for holders. All the counts have received a further set-back, and even at a heavy concession it has become difficult to effect sales in large lots. Only a hand to mouth business is passing and the outlook of the market is gloomy in the extreme The disorganisation and the suspension of business incidental to trade consequent upon hostile operations have taken a deep root, as the Chinese are found to be in an unprepared state, and the serious reverses they have met with at the hands of the Japanese both on land as well as at sea, and hence the likely advance of the Japanese into the interior of China, have all contributed in no small measure to paralyse the market for the nonce. All the counts have undergone a serious decline, and the total business of the fortnight falls much below the averge and sums up 2,600 bales, as under:—

1,000 bales of No.	20	sold at dols.	80	to dols.	83	to dols.	88
200	,,	,,	16	,,	76	to ,,	82
250	,,	,,	12	,,	64	to ,,	73
1,100	,,	,,	10	,,	63	to ,,	72
50	,,	,,	86	,,	69	to ,,	63

Stocks are increasing and have reached the high figure of 29,000 bales. Exchange on India is to-day quoted Rs. 193 T. T. and Rs. 193½ on demand.

The same causes which are at play here in bringing about the partial suspension of business may be said to have affected the market at Shanghai, whence latest postal advices dated the 10th instant depict the yarn market to have experienced a period of unprecedented stagnation, and only 2,800 bales are reported to have changed ownership at a serious decline leaving unsold stocks at 14,000 bales. Exchange on India is quoted Rs. 260½.

Though the late victories of the Japanese arms have stimulated the import market in Japan, yet raw cotton and Indian cotton yarns, as per advices from thence, form exceptions and have not participated in the activity. The former is neglected in sympathy with advices from America, and the latter is reported to have experienced a fitful enquiry, but the prices named are so incommensurate with the laying down cost as to put a stop to all forward business, only 120 bales of recent receipts having changed hands.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	90	54	76	46	77	21	66	38
Saturday, October 27th	0	37	0	45	0	45	0	38
Sunday, October 28th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Total	90	91	76	91	77	66	66	83
Total fall to October 28th, 1893	87	25	68	87	66	42	65	54
Total fall to October 28th, 1892	123	55	99	38	97	74	93	15

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall, as registered, at 6 a.m., on the 26th October, 1894:—

	Ghadechi.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previous Total	46	13	48	13	49	72
Tuesday, October 25th	7	71	3	75	1	10
Total	53	84	51	88	50	82

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF OCTOBER, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·828	W	4	88·6	63·9	35	...	28·41	+2·18
Agra	29·86	NW	3	84·1	59·4	73	...	30·41	+3·35
Cawnpore	29·876	WSW	3	82·8	64·1	66	...	56·99	...
Allahabad	29·869	SW	6	81·2	62·3	76	...	69·38	+32·46
Jhansi	29·898	SW	3	81·0	63·2	71	...	53·82	+16·36
Jacobabad	29·898	Calm	1	94·5	54·9	49	...	9·20	−2·53
Karachi	29·832	ENE	6	91·5	63·9	70	...	18·53	+12·55
Jeypore	29·890	Calm	2	91·1	56·1	60	...	32·70	+0·70
Ajmere	29·906	Calm	1	88·4	54·2	72	...	23·44	+3·41
Deesa	29·867	ESE	7	89·7	57·1	67	...	21·66	−4·29
Ahmedabad	29·867	NE	4	74·2	65·1	78	0·01	50·68	...
Bhuj	29·846	Calm	6	88·9	64·9	48	...	27·52	+13·63
Rajkot	29·866	Calm	5	78·4	62·9	83	0·02	48·30	+19·84
Veraval	29·806	NNW	9	79·5	69·8	93	0·02	28·63	...
Neemuch	29·905	E	6	73·7	56·8	77	...	26·21	−4·34
Indore	29·859	S	3	71·0	66·0	90	1·06	32·03	−0·96
Saugor	29·901	SE	1	80·8	62·2	90	0·49	70·06	+24·40
Jubbulpore	29·903	ENE	3	81·5	62·7	89	0·50	56·75	−0·40
Hoshangabad	29·892	E	3	81·3	64·7	93	2·94	59·33	+5·63
Khandwa	29·857	NE	3	84·2	70·3	97	0·99	39·38	+8·14
Raipur	29·881	Calm	5	87·4	72·8	74	...	51·18	+2·70
Nagpur	29·911	SW	5	88·3	72·6	81	0·04	52·18	+3·55
Amraoti	29·851	SW	5	86·1	72·3	79	0·07	39·43	+3·42
Akola	29·851	WSW	2	86·0	67·7	82	0·06	32·46	−1·84
Surat	29·825	NW	8	79·5	71·5	98	2·90	54·78	+18·90
Malegaon	29·825	SW	5	78·3	71·2	90	0·10	27·90	+4·66
Bombay	29·869	WNW	19	79·8	76·0	94	0·40	66·54	−5·73
Poona	29·897	W	7	80·6	69·9	98	0·67	25·53	+0·84
Aurangabad	29·884	SSE	12	81·4	69·4	84	...	29·17	...
Sholapur	29·909	SW	13	88·2	68·0	72	...	20·09	−9·53
Ratnagiri	29·893	SW	8	85·9	74·9	93	1·04	99·75	+9·19
Belgaum	29·929	SW	19	76·2	62·4	85	0·08	44·90	+9·80
Goa	29·927	SSE	10	83·0	73·0	95	0·51	92·65	...
Karwar	29·918	S	4	84·1	75·1	88	0·19	96·14	−25·39
Mangalore	29·948

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, Lieut-Colonel T. HARRIS, Military Secretary, Surgeon-Major H. MARTIN and S. W. EDGERLEY, Esq., Private Secretary, which cannot be Delivered at BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWAR, by 6 a.m., on SATURDAY, 3rd November, 1894, should be Addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the Addition of any Post Town until SUNDAY, 9th December, 1894, when they should be Addressed to MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Mahableshwar, 25th October, 1894.

SHIPPERS and Consignees of Cargo per Italian steamer DCO. BALDUINO, Captain A. CRUCIANI, are informed of her Arrival from Genoa on the 28th inst., and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short-delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 28th October, 1894.

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TO
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At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 27.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday in London and Paris, respectively, at 101⅞ for Consols, and 101¼ for Rentes. Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower at fcs. 25·14. The Indian Council allotted a quarter of a lakh of extra Bills in various places yesterday, at 1s. 1 13-32d., which is the same rate as was obtained for a small amount of extra allotments on the previous day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India remained at 1s. 1 1-8d. Three and a half per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher, at £57 1-16. The price of Bar Silver advanced 3-8d. per oz. to 29 3-8d.: but in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 63 5-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 487⅞ dollars. The weekly shipments of Speice to the East consisted of £20,000 in Silver to Bombay and £140,000 in the same metal to Hongkong.

The Goat Skin Sale closed in London yesterday, with prices ¼ to 1d. per lb. lower; the total quantity of Skins sold having been 1,030,000, out of the 1,200,000 put forward at this sale.

Wheat was firm yesterday. No. 1 Soft White having been quoted on the spot in Liverpool at 4s. 10d. per cental, ex-Quay. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 31⅛s. per 416lbs., business done, April-May delivery, to Dunkirk, tone of the market dull.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats dull and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's Sale having aggregated 12,000 bales; East Indians *Nil*. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 3 7-32d. per lb; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 1-16d. for October-December deliveries, and 3 1/8d. for February-March. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

The only further financial news from London through Reuter is the allotment, to-day, of 5 lakhs of Council Bills on Calcutta, at 1s. 1 7-16d., an advance of 1-32d. on the price obtained yesterday. The price of Bar Silver in New York has advanced 7/8 cent, say to 64¼ cent, per oz., with demand Exchange on London unchanged.

To-day, a decline of 1-32d. has taken place in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool, at 3 3-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals show no further change. The market closed quiet this afternoon; Surats steady; and Arrivals easier; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. The day's Imports are 15,000 bales. The Manchester market remains steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 1,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 94,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 5,000 bales greater, at 78,000 bales. The week's Imports were 10,000 bales more, at 56,000 bales. The total Stock had fallen off during the week by 29,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 679,000 bales.

In New York, prices of Cotton were virtually unchanged yesterday, at 5 13-16 cents for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 5-62 cents for January Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 61,000 bales, making this season's receipts compare as follows with those for the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Friday's Receipts ...	61,000	60,000	49,000
Six days' do. ...	389,000	356,000	285,000
Since 1st ultimo ...	1,776,000	1,462,000	1,400,000

There has been no further change in the price of spot Cotton in New York to-day; but January Futures are 5 points lower, at 5·57 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 54,000 bales, going against 52,000 bales last year, and 36,000 bales in 1892.

Our local Cotton market has been quiet to-day, and prices are all unchanged. Nothing whatever has transpired for exporters' account; and the Mills have taken only 400 bales, consisting of 200 Julia, at Rs. 148; and 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 150; and Julgaum, at Rs. 124¼ per candy.

The Banks, and the Wheat, Seed, Freight, Stock, and Share markets, have all been closed to-day for the *Dewali* holidays, not to re-open till Tuesday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	294 bales.
Wheat	4,368 cwts.
Linseed	1,616 ,,
Rapeseed	880 ,,
Gingelly	2,074 ,,
Groundnuts	771 ,,
Castorseed	6,205 ,,
Rice	4,593 ,,

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 20th October, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,84,412	3,07,671	5,484	4,97,567
Corresponding Week last year. Open 1,490 Miles ..	..	..	..	5,02,736
Decrease				Rs. 5,169

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 27.

10 p.m.	78·4

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	80·9
2 p.m.	82·5
4 p.m.	81·2

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 26th October, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·707
Temperature of the Air	78·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·930
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	79·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·8
General Directions of wind*	SSE, S, SW, SSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	636
Fall of Rain	0·38
Total fall during month	2·96
,, year	66·72
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 27th Oct.	0·11

*From midnight to midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Simon, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.
Telegrams in secret language for Foochow can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Mail for Madagascar and Reunion closes at Zanzibar at noon on Tuesday the 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th October, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	27	4	35 a.m.	5	58
Teheran	27	11	57 p.m.	...	39
Suez	27	2	30 p.m.	..	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 28th October, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	21	...	5
,, Karachi	..	13	..	1
,, Madras	...	10	..	2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

LYALL—October 22, In Edinburgh, R C Lyall, late Manager of the Bengal Silk Co., Ld.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LECHLER—October 24, at Brooklyn Estate, the wife of C G Lechler, of a son.
PINFIELD—October 21, at Bamgaon, Tezpur, Assam, the wife of F Pinfield, of a son.
REES—October 25, at Cuddalore, the wife of R A Rees, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

TEMPLE—SHIRLEY-HARRIS—October 20, at St John's Church, Ranegsunge, Guy Temple, Solicitor, Calcutta, son of the late H G Temple, Solicitor, Calcutta, to Florence Jane, daughter of George Shirley-Harris, J P, D L, of Knighton House, Leicestershire.
THOMAS—SPARKES—October 6, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C Palmer, B A, Colonel C F Thomas, Bengal Infantry, to Edith Eliza, daughter of Weston J Sparkes, Esq, Oakcliff, South Devon.

DEATHS.

BEALE—October 19, at Jalalpur, Jattan, in the Gujrat District, Punjab, of fever, John Beale, aged 57 years. A Chelsea Out-Pensioner since 1877, and formerly a Private in Her Majesty's 6th Foot, 1st Battalion. Was a native of Littlebody near Dorchester, in the county of Dorset, England.
THOMSON—At the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, Professor F L Thomson, M A, Agra College.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1894.

MR. ARTHUR BRABANT has opportunely chosen a time when the French nation is given over to ambitious schemes of colonisation to translate into English a book written a year or two back by Monsieur J. Chailley-Bert on the Colonisation of Indo-China. The translation has been set before the British public in an attractive form by Messrs. Constable. The work is, of course, mainly designed for the author's own countrymen, but it is not without its lessons to Englishmen. Monsieur J. Chailley-Bert has sat at the feet of M. Leon Say, to whom under the title of "Dear Master" he dedicates the book, not indeed because M. Leon Say has evinced any prominent interest in the subject, but in the hope that "the disciple may gain the patronage of the scholar (rather than the statesman)," and with his co-operation "may make a science of colonial politics." Like the late M. Paul-Bert, the colonial administrator under whom he served, Mons. J. Chailley-Bert considers it essential that in the government of dependent and distant countries broad principles should first be laid down, and a system of procedure afterwards adopted. He candidly confesses that this creed finds little or no favour in France. "We lack," says M. Chailley-Bert, "systematic action, albeit imperious logic has long been our guide. We have from day to day to wander haphazard." Those who ask for India the same forms of representative government that Great Britan possesses, will do well to note that the author, in admitting that the French colonies have not been altogether successful, lays the chief blame of this to the fact that the Republic has imported into its transmarine possessions the system of government that prevails at home, and has given them a cast-iron uniformity. In Algeria, in Indo-China, in Guiana, and in Reunion, are to be found, almost exactly the same laws and the same administration, instead of systems of government adapted to the charactertics of each colony. In the view of this candid critic, the French dependencies lack three essentials for prosperity: laws suited to the average of the population; the material means of attaining wealth; and capable and honest officials. In regard to the latter deficiency, M. Chailley-Bert, makes the frank avowal that "in every ten of the colonial officials there is hardly one who may be safely regarded as trustworthy." The lack of opportunities for progress is due to the neglect of public works—those "safety valves and means of subsistence for to-day; and triumphs for to-morrow." In the eyes of the natives public works are the sole excuse for colonisation; and if they are denied ports, roads, hospitals, and schools, they will have nothing for which to thank the ruling power. The large amount of money voted by the Senate for the colonies does but little good, and M. Chailley-Bert entertains the belief that it would really be "sweet severity" and "beneficent cruelty" to entirely stop supplies, and make the colonies provide for themselves. At first there might be many trials, many follies, and much squandering, but little by little orderly and energetic men would gain the upper hand, and wonderful improvements would be accomplished. The author, indeed, draws an almost Utopian picture of what would follow—loans for the construction of public works would be provided at reasonable rates of interest; the abolition of excessive import duties would allow ingress to all the products of the world at a moderate tariff; and the officials would be fewer in number, but altogether better in quality. In short, if the French dependencies were freed from a paralysing tutelage, and their heavy administrative apparatus they would "take their places in the world like new France, and diffuse the influence of the old country in all latitudes."

After this frank admission of the weakness of French colonial administration, M. Chailley-Bert proceeds to advise his compatriots to reap the fruits of the experience of foreign nations, and especially of their Anglican neighbours. The author does not say that England is free from errors in regard to her policy—no Frenchman would ever go so far as to say that her laws, regulations, or conduct are to be straightway imitated without modification. But she possesses two good points, to the understanding and explanation of which the volume is mainly devoted—one the uninterrupted experience of three centuries, which has enabled her to lay down certain broad principles of action; the other a well-founded mistrust of improvised methods, and an appreciation of the fact that in the conduct of colonial affairs nothing can supply the place of study and experience. But comparisons of administrative policy are unsafe, unless the study is undertaken in adjacent latitudes and under similar conditions. Hence it is that the author devotes the major portion of his volume to a comparative record of what British administration has accomplished in Hong Kong, and in Burma. In passing, this candid but patriotic Frenchman cannot refrain from bewailing the fact that France, by neglecting grand opportunities, and losing splendid advantages in the Indo-China, which formerly seemed almost within her grasp, is now "scarcely able to retain for herself a legitimate share by acceding to a proposal to fix the boundaries of the respective spheres of influence." The review of the history and system of British administration in Hong Kong, and Burma, which follows, although not free from errors in fact, is on the whole, characterised by a fairness and accuracy not always observable in the writings of contemporary French publicists. In citing the three well-known divisions in which the English possessions are classified—severally exemplified by Ceylon, the Barbadoes, and Canada—M. Chailley-Bert rightly says that the British have not arbitrarily instituted these categories, or arbitrarily classified their various dependencies, they have alone been guided by the leading principle that the independence and autonomy of a colony shall be in proportion to the possible and probable discretion of its colonists. The writer's compatriots who have served in the French dependencies will be inclined to think that comparisons are odious, when, after so severely criticising the French administrators, he proceeds to speak in glowing terms of their British contemporaries, especially of the Anglo-Indian official. He quotes with approval the estimates formed by Sir Richard Temple, Sir John Strachey, and Lord Dufferin, but, fearing that their enthusiasm may be regarded as self-interested, he adduces the testimony of foreigners. For instance M. de Hubner, has said: "The variety of his duties enlarges and forms the mind of the Anglo-Indian official. . . . I believe I do not exaggerate when I say, there is no bureaucracy in existence which is better informed, more businesslike, or more imbued with the qualities which make the statesman, and—no one will venture to deny it—more honest and straightforward than that which administers India." Mr. Chailley-Bert tells his countrymen that if they would have a similar worthy type of men to carry on the administration of their colonies, they must go the same way to work—attract their best material to the service by forming a high standard of recruitment, by guaranteeing honourable openings and an assured career to successful candidates, and by completing their education in the country of their destination.

What are the other proposals which this candid Frenchman is led to make after a protracted review of the causes which have led to the success of Great Britain in the administration of Hong Kong and Burma? In the first place, he considers it important to acquire full knowledge of the natives of Tonking; the inhabitants must be studied from an historical, ethnological, and political point of view. Next there must be a great change in the laws of the country. On the one hand, the indigenous laws do not cover sufficient ground; on the other, the French laws are still too advanced for the natives. As in British India, the law must be specially made for the people, modelled in great measure on native customs and practices, but amplified where necessary in accordance with the principles, but not the provisions of Western legal codes. The author does not, however, think that the time has come for the collossal task of codifying the laws on the model of the codes framed in India by Macaulay and Sir Henry Maine. The work requires a multiplicity of precautions and a vast amount of talent, and, therefore, Mr. Chailley-Bert would be content for the present to collect for future use the materials for "a code of native laws which shall be worthy of a great nation." Having by these means, and by a careful selection of trustworthy officials made provision for justice and wise administration, steps should be taken to make the colonies secure both within and without. The Franco-Chinese Frontier should be strengthened, and at the same time every effort should be made to keep on good terms with the Chinese. Opportune gifts presented to the Viceroys of neighbouring provinces would make those representatives of the Celestial Emperor keep an eye on the frontiers, and, "so to say, filter the Chinese emigrants," so that only the best Chinamen would find their way to Tonking. Native troops should be raised in the same way as in India. Education should be freely imparted, as the complement and not the rival of the Annamite system of instruction. Public works, "the best agents of rule, and the best means of enrichment," should be vigorously carried on. The colony should enjoy commercial freedom, or at any rate, something very near akin to it; and advantages, privileges, and monopolies should be offered to wealthy Chinamen and Frenchmen to invest money in new industrial enterprises. "French capital, Chinese foremen, native labourers; there," says this enthusiast, "you have a triple alliance that will bear abundant fruit." In short the programme which M. Chailley-Bert would adopt for the French possessions Further East, is so largely based on the Burmese model, that those who are responsible for the administration of that portion of British India must feel that they have been honoured by being held up as models for that imitation which Voltaire termed the most perfect originality. On the other hand French statesmen might ask themselves whether it would not be better to improve existing dependencies, before being quite so anxious as at present to obtain further "spheres of influence."

DETAILS of the murder of the Rev. James A. Wyllie, the Presbyterian Minister of Liaoyang, Manchuria, have been despatched to the General Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Church to which he belonged. It seems that on the 10th August a party of some two hundred and fifty Manchu soldiers were on their way to Korea, and were quartered in Liaoyang. After breaking off parade, a party of men, on mischief bent, entered the street chapel while preaching was going on and succeeded in wrecking the whole place and putting the preachers to flight. Having accomplished this, they next made for Mr. Wyllie's compound, which is close at hand. He communicated with the Yamen, but receiving no reply, set out to report the occurrence. He was accompanied by his watchman, carrying a lamp, and Liu, one of the deacons. They reached the market place, beyond the chapel, in safety, but shortly after that were set upon by the soldiers, assisted by some of the people of the place. They attacked him very savagely, especially after the deacon and he got separated. The former up to that point defended him very bravely; after he fell the first time even lying over him to ward off the blows of their clubs and knives. After they were pulled apart, Mr. Wyllie managed to run some distance in the direction of the Yamen, but the crowd beat him outrageously as he lay on the road and ultimately left him for dead. Mr. Wyllie lingered for several days, and then died. The magistrate of the place appeared friendly towards the missionaries, and demanded of the Manchu leaders the surrender of the men who had attacked Mr. Wyllie, but the officers, not only refused to comply, but compelled the magistrate to fly for safety to his own Yamen. However, it is satisfactory to learn that, on the matter being reported by telegraph at Moukden, the military commander was re-called, deprived of his rank, banished, and informed that his life depended on that of Mr. Wyllie, while the damage to the church is to be repaired.

A HOME paper, the other day, was found to remark that the Irishman in India is certainly a different individual from the Irishman in Great Britain, judging from a remark made by Dr. Pollen, Political Agent at Rewa Kantha, when laying the memorial stone of a clock tower. On that occasion, it will be remembered, Dr. Pollen compared Englishmen to the stone, Scotchmen to the bricks, and Irishmen to the cement of the fabric of the Indian Empire. The cement bound the stones and the bricks firmly together, and enabled the whole structure to rest securely on the goodwill and contentment of the people. Many Irishmen at Home, our contemporary thought, could be named whose object in life is not to "cement" the Empire. The Lahore paper, commenting on this, observed that Dr. Pollen's opinion of the Irishman in India was not shared either by a brother civilian of the Punjab, Mr. C. E. Gladstone, who has also given his views to the world. In "Civil Employ in India," Mr. Gladstone appears to regard the Irish official in India as the cause of the deterioration of British rule in the present (especially in Lower Bengal), and the probable cause of its downfall in the near future—in fact, as the exact converse of Dr. Pollen's "cement," to bind the fabric of the Empire together. Yet the Lahore paper lets the opportunity go by to decry Mr. Gladstone's declaration. But it would not, we imagine, deny that Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, each syllable of whose name is enough to denote the nationality of its bearer, is one of the most popular and most successful Lieutenant-Governor Lahore or the Punjab has ever known.

COUNT VON CAPRIVI, whose resignation of the German Chancellorship is announced, was comparatively unknown until the time—four years ago—when the Kaiser selected him to succeed Prince Bismarck. Caprivi's father was a counsellor in the Ober-Tribunal at Berlin, but Caprivi chose a military career, and distinguished himself in the Franco-German War. He was acknowledged to possess great powers as an administrator, and when his services were lent to the Navy, he brought himself more prominently in favour with the Kaiser by his proposals for its improvement and augmentation. When appointed to succeed Bismarck, the question was asked: Why has the Kaiser placed this man in the post second only to his own? And the only answer was, that his Majesty believed, as Frederick the Great did, that a General was the surest conductor of a foreign policy as knowing best how far he can go with the army behind him. For four years he has succeeded in carrying out the Emperor's wishes—a longer period than many were disposed to believ

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

CROSSING OF THE YALU BY THE JAPANESE MAIN BODY.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

News has been received here that the Japanese main body has crossed the river Yalu, and the force is engaged in attacking the Chinese garrison at Kiuren Castle.

FLIGHT OF THE CHINESE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

According to news received here, the Chinese troops at Kiuren Castle fled at the approach of the enemy.

CAPTURE OF GUNS AND WAR-MATERIAL BY THE JAPANESE.

The Japanese captured thirty guns and a large quantity of war-material at Kiuren Castle.

ROUT OF THE CHINESE.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 26.

Further fighting took place, yesterday, on the north of the Yalu river, between the Chinese and Japanese, and resulted in the Chinese force of 4,000 men being routed by the Japanese.

THE BATTLE OF KIUREN CASTLE.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 27.

After Thursday's fighting, the Japanese attacked Kiuren Castle, defended by 20,000 Chinese.

A desperate battle is in progress, and the result is anxiously awaited here.

FLOATING OF A CHINESE SILVER LOAN IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The *Times*, this morning, announces that the arrangements for a Chinese Silver Loan to be raised in London, have been nearly completed.

The loan is for 10,000,000 taels at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, to run for a period of twenty years, and guaranteed by the Customs collections of the Treaty Ports.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY LORD ROSEBERY.

ATTACK ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Bradford, to-day, favoured the continuance of a second Chamber in the United Kingdom, but declared that the present Tory House of Lords was an incentive to revolution.

His lordship said that her Majesty's Government would ask the House of Commons at an early date to proceed by a Resolution of the House affirming the privileges of the House of Commons against an irresponsible second House of Legislature, and that the House of Commons is the predominant legislative power of the United Kingdom.

The Resolution will represent the joint demand of the Government and the House of Commons for the revision of the British Constitution.

If defeated, the Premier said, the Government will appeal to the verdict of the country.

ACTIVITY OF THE PURITY PARTY.

CLOSING OF THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

There is a great sensation here owing to the directors of the Empire Theatre of Varieties having closed the doors of the theatre.

The London County Council, at the instance of the Purity Association, refused to renew the Empire's license, except on the condition that the promenade be abolished, and that no intoxicating drinks be sold in the auditorium.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

RESIGNATION OF THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRUSSIAN PREMIER.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.

General Count Von Caprivi, the Imperial Chancellor, has tendered his resignation owing to differences with the Emperor William respecting his Majesty's stringent Anti-Socialist and Anti-Polish proposals.

The Emperor has accepted the resignation.

Count Bothu Zu Eulenburg, the Premier Minister of State and Interior of Prussia, has also resigned.

APPOINTMENT OF A NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.

Prince Clovis Von Hohenlohe-Schillinsfurst, the Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine, succeeds General Count Von Caprivi as the Chancellor of the German Empire.

APPOINTMENT OF A NEW MINISTER OF INTERIOR FOR PRUSSIA.

Herr Koller, the Under-Secretary of State for Interior of Alsace-Lorraine, has been appointed Minister of Interior of Prussia.

THE CZAREWITCH.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.

The marriage of the Czarewitch is fixed to take place at Livadia, on Monday next.

THE CZAR IMPROVING.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Latest telegrams from Livadia show that the Czar has made a distinct temporary improvement in his health.

The preparations for the journey to Corfu have been resumed.

RAILWAYS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 28.

Reports on three alternative schemes to connect the Myingyan with the Mandalay Railway have been received. The line tapping the railway at Meiktila is slightly more expensive than the other two which reach the railway at Thidaw and Samon. The construction of any of these lines would give an impetus to cotton cultivation, which is now handicapped by the cost of carriage. The country is highly suitable for cotton cultivation.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 26.

The City Line steamer City of London left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dholleras	2 5-8

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	101⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	57 1-16
Bar Silver	29 3-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	94,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	56,000	"
" " " Surats	*Nil.*	"
" Stock of Cotton	679,000	"
" " Surats	22,000	"

THE RECENT FIRE AT KASAULI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

Particulars of the fire at Kasauli are now available. Fifty houses were burnt to the ground and very great damage has been done, although it is believed that no lives were apparently lost.

BRITISH ENACTMENTS IN NATIVE STATES.

Mr. Macpherson, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, has now completed his work in connection with the British Enactments in the Native States, and the work will be published by the Government of India almost immediately.

COLONEL ELLES GOES ON LEAVE.

Colonel Elles, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, proceeds on leave at the end of the Simla session, and Colonel Mitchell is appointed to officiate in the Quarter-master-General's Department. During his absence, an officer will be appointed from the Baluchistan Agency to settle the boundary in the Zhob Valley who will commence work in December.

THE MYSORE RESIDENTSHIP.

It is now probable that, before taking over charge as Resident of Mysore Mr. Lee-Warner will not at once resign the post as an additional Member of the Viceroy's Council, but will first dispose of the Agriculturists' Deccan Relief Bill in Calcutta.

APPOINTMENT.

During the absence of Mr. Harvey James, on furlough, Mr. Macpherson will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.

On Saturday evening, a deputation headed by Dr. Gerson da Cunha and composed of Dr. L. J. Pinto, Messrs. Julio Ribeiro, M. A., and Salustiano de Neves e Menezes, waited on his Excellency Viscount of Ourem, the Governor-General elect of Portuguese India, to welcome his Excellency on the part of the Municipal Commission of Bardez. After the usual introduction, Dr. Gerson da Cunha said that the deputation represented the important province of Bardez, and they expected that his Excellency would direct his attention to the several improvements demanded by the province. His Excellency was frank in his reply. He thanked the deputation for the honour done him in welcoming him on landing on Indian soil. He came with the good intention of doing all that he possibly could for the welfare of the country which has been entrusted to his care; but the deputation ought to knew that his acts were controlled by the Home Minister, and he was bound to obey instructions from the Cabinet in Lisbon. On his part there would be no partiality, and all his acts would have the only aim of doing justice to all parties and the people.

Yesterday morning his Excellency, accompanied by Viscountess of Ourem, his son, and daughter-in-law, and Mr. Rocha, A.-D.-C. in waiting, assisted the mass at the National Church of Dabul, at 10-30. Canon Faria, the vicar, received the party at the door of the church, and after offering the holy water, led them to a reserved place near the high altar, where the Governor-General and the party heard the mass. The party, after the mass was finished, was shown the new wing of the church which is nearly completed. His Excellency asked several questions about the new buildings, and carefully inspected the internal arrangement and showed himself greatly pleased. The party then proceeded to the parochial hall, and after a short stay returned to the Apollo Hotel, where his Excellency resides at present. It may be mentioned that the Governor-General was some years back Governor of Damaun, and his administration was characterised with justice and noble sentiments towards the people. His father, who was one of the Governor-Generals of Portuguese India, and had studied well the administration of the country, carried with him the good name and grateful feelings of the people. Though his Excellency acknowledged that he has not had the opportunities of posting himself up with the increased necessities of the actual situation, he hoped that by that friendly counsels and co-operation of his advisers he would make his Governmentjust, upright, and beneficial to the people.

HIGH SCHOOL CRICKET IN 1894.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

The success of the New High School during the season is due to the individual efforts of nearly every member of the team. In the batting department A. Billimoria, B. Billimoria, K. Mody, Photographer, and Bharucha have done well. In the bowling line Kuka, Erani, B. Billimoria, and Dadysett rendered good service. In bowling as well as in batting they are decidedly superior to any other High School eleven. Their poor show in the batting line in the Championship match must be attributed to nervousness.

PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL.

The above school did well during the season, more by good luck than by good play. Mody's services in both the departments of the game were quite invaluable. In the batting department Kohiar, Driver, and Dastur also did useful service. Their defeat by the New High School in the Championship match is to be attributed to faulty judgment and bad fielding.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

The above school was beaten in the semi-final round by the New High School, and their defeat must be traced to very weak fielding. In batting R. Kanga and Vakharia rendered good service, and in the bowling line Doctor and R. Kanga did well. Had their fielding been better, they would have made a bold bid for the championship.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The above school did moderately well during the season, obtaining a place in the semi-final round, in which they were beaten by the Proprietary High School. In the bowling department Issac, Otto, and White were the most successful bowlers. In batting Carpenter and White rendered good service.

FORT HIGH SCHOOL.

Yet another victim of nervousness? Though fairly strong in all the departments of the game, this school was somewhat comfortably beaten by the Elphinstone High School in the second round. The strong batting side—including such excellent batsmen as Colabawalla, Mehrhomjee, &c.—were disposed of for twenty-four by an average bowling power of the Elphinstone High School. Colabawalla is, undoubtedly, the best bat among all the High School cricketers. Mehrhomjee is a vigorous hitter, and when well set, liable to become extremely dangerous. In bowling Master and Bottlewalla are both good bowlers, and their defeat by the Elphinistonians with all these in their ranks is quite perplexing.

J. N. PETIT PARSI ORPHANAGE.

The Orphanage boys acquitted themselves very well in the two matches that they played, and but for bad fielding would certainly have made a bold bid for the championship. The little success which they achieved is mainly due in the batting line to Langrana and Wadia, and in the bowling department to Chapgar, Langrana, and Bhathena.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

A VESSEL PUT BACK FROM PORT.

The s. s. Alberta, 3,161 tons (Captain G. W. Davis) left this port on the 15th instant for Calcutta in ballast. On reaching lat. 12·21 N. long. 74·41 E. on the 18th instant, the vessel experienced squally weather and bad sea. The tail end of the shaft was broken and the ship was unable to proceed on her voyage.—The British India steamer Khandalla (Captain C. R. Kendall) bound to Bombay, picked her up and brought her in tow to Bombay.—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. Naseri (Capt. J. Raffin), which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedda, reports having encountered light easterly wind, until within 500 miles of Bombay, and then heavy cyclonic weather, with continual rain and frequent very heavy squalls right up to port.—The s. s. Lady Armstrong (Captain W. C. Abbott), which arrived on Saturday from Cardiff, reports heavy weather from 60° E. long. N. to N. E. and confused sea.—The brig Columbus, Captain John J. Junghans, which came in on the same day from Seychelles, latterly met with a strong gale, with heavy squalls. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. Henry Bolckow, Captain Jourdan, arrived here yesterday from Basreh. She experienced three days from Bombay gale of wind and high sea, and rolled very much. Wind from S. E., E. N. E., and N. W. to S. W. overcast; sky and rain.—The s. s. Thorndale, Captain W. Dickman, which came in yesterday from Karachi, experienced fine weather, but strong S. swell from Karachi.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Khandalla, Captain C. K. Kendall, which entered the harbour yesterday from Calcutta, *via* coast ports, encountered S. S.W. to S. E. heavy cyclonic squalls, rain and heavy sea off Malabar Coast. The Italian steamer D. Balduino also came in yesterday from Genoa. While in lat. 17°02 N. longitude 64°58 E. the captain received a wounded man on board from the B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mohammadi, the latter vessel is bound to Jedda, and left this port on the 23rd instant, under the command of Captain Hardcastle.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

SPORTING PARSONS.

The sporting parson is not so pronounced a personage as he used to be, but still he exists, and I rejoice that he does exist, in what I may describe as an expurgated form. If a man be a minister of the Gospel, one naturally abhors seeing him guilty of any conduct unworthy of his cloth. Unfortunately it is difficult to draw a dividing line which would be universally accepted. There are those who would deny the clergy and ministers of all denominations any participation in our sports and pastimes. In this I think they are mistaken. A preacher and teacher of the Gospel is but a man, and his frame requires exercise the same as that of other ordinary human beings, and in my opinion it is very desirable that our spiritual pastors and masters should join the people in their recreations, and their sports and pastimes. Their very presence popularises their calling, and is a healthy check upon vulgarity and brutality in connection with such pursuits. Speaking generally, I much approve of sporting parsons. Dean Swift was a man who could not do without exercise, and he was in the habit of relieving his ennui by harnessing his servants with cords, and driving them up and downstairs, and through the rooms of the Deanery. I cannot say that I quite appreciate this idea of sport. Dr. Samuel Clarke, Cardinal Mazarin, and even Cardinal de Richelieu devised some such domestic amusement. Archbishop Whateley had a better idea of sensible diversion, as he used to tell his friends that felling a tree was far more health-giving than a dose of medicine. Accordingly, if he felt that he required a physical pick-me-up, he turned to tree-felling. In this he generally wore an apron—a real episcopal apron, which had become too shabby to wear in public. The late Bishop Wordsworth was always fond of sport, particularly of cricket, football, and athletics. In the cricket match between Winchester and Harrow in 1825, Wordsworth caught out Henry Manning (the great Cardinal to be), a feat of which he was always proud. Once Wordsworth sent Manning a cricket bat, with a poetical epistle, which the latter acknowledged in verse. One of Manning's stanzas was :—

"The bat you were kind enough to send
Seems (for as yet I have not tried it), good;
And if there's anything on earth can mend
My wretched play, it is that piece of wood."

The late Bishop of Sodor and Man was an enthusiastic cricketer. On one occasion, playing with some schoolboys, he said :—"I'll make the best long-stop among you; for I have got my apron." Afterwards he remarked that that sentence was never obliterated from the memory of the boys, for "they felt they had amongst them a man, speaking on the highest and holiest subject—leading them up to all that confirmation was intended to lead them to—but still remembering that their bodies required healthful recreation."

CLERICAL CRICKETERS.

And we have the descendants of these men amongst us in the flesh to-day. It is only just over four years since Bishop Montgomery, of Tasmania, formerly Vicar of Kennington, and captain of Harrow, wrote a book entitled "Old Cricket and Cricketers." Then have we not the Rev. James Pycroft, the Oxonian, and the author of "The Cricket Field," and another graceful writer, the Rev. S. R. Holmes.

You know Mr. Pycroft's "Cricket Field" is one of the most delightful books ever penned. Few people are aware that the reverend gentleman is still alive, although it is more than fifty years since he played in a first-class match. Mr. Pycroft was the originator of the series of matches between Oxford and Cambridge, which commenced in 1836, and among his contemporaries in the Dark Blue eleven were Dr. Ryle, the present Bishop of Liverpool, Canon Rawlinson, and the Rev. Bathurst. "The Cricket Field" occupied Mr. Pycroft for 16 years, during which time he made a tour to see all the old cricketers that he could, and to gather material from every possible source. Hardly a volume has since been published on the game which has not been more or less founded upon Mr. Pycroft's life-work and generally without acknowledgment. And Mr. Pycroft in his turn owed much to William Fennex, an old player who used to chat of an evening to the Rev. John Mitford, of Benhall. Mr. Mitford made memoranda of these conversations, and the notes were lent to Mr. Pycroft. All through the volume Mr. Pycroft lays much proper stress on the intellectuality of cricket. "'A rubber of whist,' says the author of the 'Diary of a late Physician' in his 'Law Studies,' 'calls into requisition all those powers of mind that a barrister most needs,' and nearly as much may be said of the scientific game of cricket." This is an extract from "The Cricket Field." Then we can all call to mind such clerical cricketers of renown as the Rev. C. D. B. Marsham, the Rev. R. T. Thornton ("Parson Thornton" as he used to be called), the Rev. V. F. Royle, Rev. C. G. Lane, Rev. W. Law, Hon. and Rev. E. Lyttleton, Canon McCormick, Rev. C. M. Sharpe, Rev. E. S. Carter, Rev. F. R. Evans, Rev. A. F. E. Forman, Rev. F. Greenfield, Rev. F. W. Kingston, Rev. J. R. Napier, Rev. A. P. Wickham, Rev. W. Rashleigh, Rev. F. Meyrick Jones, and many others who are exceedingly well known wherever cricket is understood. Besides thousands of ministers are interested deeply in the game, as anyone may see who cares to keep his eyes open at our big cricket matches. The cleric of all beliefs is quite a familiar figure among the throng.

DEAN HOLE OF ROCHESTER.

My ideal sort of a parson who takes a sympathetic interest in sport is Dean Hole of Rochester. He takes the keenest interest in a racehorse, a hunter, and a cricket match. Descended from an old county family, it would indeed be strange if he did not possess such tastes, for a big brawny man of 6ft. 3in. he cannot by any means be written down as an encyclopædia bound in limp cloth, as Eden Phillpotts describe the village parson in "Everyday Folks." Dean Hole enjoyed the friendship of Thackeray, and particularly of John Leech, who joined him those country sports, which Mr. Hole relished so keenly. In an after-dinner speech at a club of which I was a member, the present Dean Hole, in proposing the toast of the Prince and Princess of Wales, remarked that an old lady once astonished her friends with the announcement that the Prince of Wales was about to publish a book. When asked on what subject, she replied that it was about the Emperor of Russia. Further inquiries as to the source of her information elicited the fact that the old lady had heard a gentleman in the train say it was reported that the Prince had made a very good book on the Cesarewitch. During the same evening he remarked that the name of St. Leodigarius had been modernised into St. Leger—a term which was not altogether associated with the ascetic. Yes, the Dean has a broad sympathy for sport, and dearly loves his joke. We can trace this feeling over and over again in his "Memories." In his cricket experiences in Notts, in old days, the Dean encountered some strange umpires. He relates that "one worthy old fellow remarked in returning thanks at a supper for the toasts of the empires, my opinion of an umpire is that he should be fair, and I don't hold with no foul dealings. What I always say is, Fairation, with," after a slight pause, "just a slight leaning towards your own side." At the general meeting of a certain club, which shall be nameless, Dean Hole says that a resolution was passed declaring that though a certain umpire "in ordinary fixtures gave general satisfaction, yet, taking into consideration the peculiarities of other umpires, he must be regarded as a little too fair for such important competitions as the Derbyshire and Wake Cups." The Dean likewise tells a tale of the everlasting quarrel between the huntsman and the gamekeeper:—"'Good morning, Mr. Davis,' said the keeper. 'Morning,' growled Mr. Davis. 'Has your dogs had pretty good sport, Mr. Davis?' 'We don't call 'em dogs,' said Jack. 'We call 'em hounds.' 'Oh, don't yer,' said the keeper. I thote yer did.' 'Oh, you thote so, did you?' replied Davis. 'You're like Thompson's dog; he thote they were a-bringing him his breakfast and he came up a-jumping and wagging his tail—and—they took him out and hanged him." Anyone who knows the strained relations which usually exist between the gamekeeper and the huntsman will appreciate this anecdote. When I was going over the Eaton Stud last year I remember Mr. Chapman, the studgroom, expressing his intense admiration of Dean Hole. Mr. Chapman said that Mr. Hole looked over all the Duke of Westminster's thoroughbreds when he was staying at the Hall, and he knew the points of a good horse, and as much about them, as anybody. And yet Dean Hole is the dignitary who read the paper at the Church Congress some years ago against the vice of gambling and betting as he conceived it. Still the Dean is a broad man, and in his book makes the following admirable observations:—"There is a class of men, sadly too numerous, who cannot believe in use where there is abuse; who, if they see a withered branch on a tree, call for an axe instead of a saw, and cut it down, instead of pruning it; who regarded decapitation as the only cure for headache; and who, if they were rigidly consistent with their creed, would go about naked, because some people spend too much upon dress; would abolish horses, because some jockeys won't let theirs win?; . . . They make a desert, and they call it peace." These words are worth quoting and remembering nowadays, when such a stern and unbending attitude is taken up by some of the clergy in relation to all kinds of sport.

MINISTERS FOND OF FOOTBALL.

Just as there are cricketing clerics so there are those who love a game of football. A young curate who used to play very vigorously on the Saturday was once reading the lessons on the Sabbath; and upon finishing the appointed chapter from the Old Testament, he said: "Here endeth the first half." The story, if not true, is at least ingenious. I have known many clergymen who used to play with their church and Sunday school team, with the result that they were exceedingly popular—at least with all the young men in the parish. It was not an unusual sight to see more black coats than bonnets in the church, and more than once have I heard a good clerical friend of mine use a game at football as a simile, or as a parable in a sermon. And why not if he can get at the hearts and heads of his hearers by this means. For surely football is a severe lesson in the discipline necessary to lead a well ordered life. At least one parson has been a playing member of the Corinthian Club, and the Rev. F. Marshall is known the world over as a great authority on the Rugby game.

THE PASSION FOR SPORT.

With the Church Congress at hand, I may be forgiven for reviving the story that Mark Pattison took a temporary cure because there was some fine grayling fishing in the district. It was reported during the Birmingham Congress last year that a clergyman wrote asking that the arrangements made on his behalf might include two days' fishing, while several intimated to their hosts that they hoped they should not be asked to forego their rubber at whist. Then again, there was the parson from the North who wrote that he never travelled, not even to congress, without his dog. Dr. Garnett, the Chief Librarian at the British Museum, told an interviewer an interesting story some few months ago when he declared that one day a dignified clergyman came in. He was grey-haired, benevolent, and portly in appearance. Dr. Garnett was impressed by the presence and expected him to inquire for some abstruse theological work, but he merely asked the counter-clerk for "Crawley on Billiards." Canon Wilberforce, of Westminster, was a sportsman in his younger days. When he was an undergraduate at Exeter College, he kept a pack of beagles, and still retains the chased silver hunting horn that he then used. Last March, too, there died the Rev. E. W. L. Davies, who was a well-known sportsman. He was a great otter hunter, and wrote the last chapter for the first volume of the Badminton series on "Hunting." The chapter was entitled:—"The Otter and his Ways." He rowed for Oxford, was a clever shot, and a good man to hounds. He was none the worse as a parson for his tastes in this direction. It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that the present Lord Harrington took holy orders. And there is no keener man in England on a polopony, or across a stretch of the South Notts county after a good fox, or in riding a point-to-point race. The owner of the St. Leger winner in 1874 was "Mr. Launde." This gentleman was the Rev. Mr. King.

A HUNTING EPISODE.

Mr. C. T. S. Birch Reynardson tells a good story of a hunting parson. A certain master of a pack of harriers was much irritated by some unruly gentlemen who would override the hounds. Once some of these sportsmen who had thus broken the canons of hunting law got "pounded." At length the irate master, an asthmatical, irritable fellow, came alongside and remarked:—"Gentlemen, may you all be d——, may you all be d——; and particularly you, old Mr. ——," turning to a clergyman, a meek and mild inoffensive man, who had had nothing to do with the overriding of the hounds. The good parson, feeling aggrieved at such treatment and language, turned his horse's head and drove home, saying that he did not mind being d—— with the rest of the crowd, and collectively, but he did not like being d—— individually, and that though he was used to being sworn at with others he did not see why he should be d—— all alone. And he never turned his horse's head until he reached the rectory. The iron had entered into his soul, but as he sat at breakfast the next morning a letter arrived. It was from the master of the hounds, who regretted that he should have said anything in the heat of the moment which should have caused his old and reverened friend so much annoyance as to cause him to turn his horses' head and ride deliberately home. He assured him at the same time that but for the shortness of his neck, the broken state of his bellows, and the attack of asthma he was then suffering from, he should have used a much stronger "derangement of epithets" and consigned him body and soul to prompt perdition. He was aware that using bad words was wrong, but that it was much done by masters of hounds he hoped that he would think no more about what was said, and that he should see him out again at the next meet, which was near the Rectory; that all might be forgotten and forgiven, and that they might faint alternately in one another's arms and meet again as friends. Thus there was a reconciliation, and the irritable Master was careful ever afterwards to be courteous to his reverend friend. He was a preacher and a man of peace. Mr. Reynardson thinks, however, that the hunting and sporting parson is generally unpeaceful and objectionable. When hunting he generally rode jealous, and when shooting shot jealous. So long as he could keep first he was satisfied, but if not first he was disquieted. The kind of man is he who thinks that because he's a parson he is a privileged person, and can do much as he likes. Although these things are written of a man who existed before the penny postage came in, they may not be inapplicable even in these enlightened and reforming days. I don't think I should have been an admirer of the cock-fighting parson; nor of the selfish unchivalrous sporting parson. In the same way to-day I am no lover of the parson who bets on horses or gambles on the Stock Exchange as many of them do. But I do admire the cleric who takes a sympathetic, if not an active, interest, in the national sport of the day, and who by his presence raises the recreation to a higher plane, and controls those with whom he shares his play hours.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT A. H. P. HARRISON, Unattached List, is appointed to the 33rd Punjab Infantry.

SURGEON-COLONEL W. P. WARBURTON officiates as Principal Medical Officer, Bundelkhand and Nerbudda Districts.

LIEUTENANT R. C. R. OWEN, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been detailed to attend the Paymaster's instruction class at the Controller's Office, Calcutta.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. R. MECHAM, Scotish Rifles, will be placed on half-pay on the 15th December next, and is permitted to proceed home on or after that date.

VETERINARY-CAPTAIN D. C. PALLIN, on returning from leave to England, has been transferred to the Madras Presidency and posted to Secunderabad for duty.

LIEUTENANT W. Norman, 11th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed Assistant to the Inspector-Generl, Imperial Service Troops, for the ensuing inspection season.

LIEUTENANT G. D. CAMPBELL, Welsh Regiment, has been appointed Wing Officer in the Hongkong Regiment instead of Lieutenant Grove, Cheshire Regiment, previously selected.

LIEUTENANT J. B. S. Alderson has resigned his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps, and has been posted to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, pending further orders.

MAJOR W. B. WILSON, Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, has been granted 4 months' leave to England; and Lieutenant G. A. Robertson, 15th Bengal Lancers, 6 months, to England.

LIEUTENANT R. C. LYE, 23rd Pioneers, succeeds Lieutenant Hill as Assistant Recruiting Officer at Umritsar; and Lieutenant F. H. Wintle, 30th Punjab, Infantry, succeeds Lieutenant Coles at Dharmsala.

THE DEWALEE FESTIVAL.

During the past three days the Hindu citizens have been celebrating in a hearty manner the "festival of lights," in connection with the advent of their new year. It is also the commercial new year in native society, and Parsee, Mahomedan, and other native merchants, whom business brings into close relations with the Hindus, participate in the festival to a certain extent. It commenced this year on Friday last, when the rain interfered somewhat with the illuminations, and will be continued till to-morrow, the day of the new moon. Yesterday was the grand illumination night during the continuance of the festival; and the rains having held off, many thousands of spectators turned out to view the illumination. The most conspicuous of these are to be observed in the Parsee and Bazaar Gate Streets in the Fort. In the native town there are several streets in which they are most brilliant. Proceeding from the Crawford Markets northward, two important thoroughfares claimed attention—Shaik Rahman Street, leading from the markets straight on to Pydhownee police station, and the other street passing by the Jooma Musjid, the Cloth Markets, the Marwaree Bazaar, and the Chowksey Bazaar, and leading on into the main Moombadavi Road. From the latter road, the show diverged into Pydhownee and Bhendy Bazaar in one direction; into Bhuleshwar in another; and the Kalbadevi Road in a third, the line of illuminations continuing up to the verge of the Esplanade near the Money School. There were also general illuminations in the Girgaum Main Road, the Parel Road, Falkland Road, Grant Road, and the Mandvie Bunder, and Chinch Bunder Road, the head-quarters of extensive Hindu merchants and dealers. To-day is the Hindu new year's day, when native merchants open new account books after having sprinkled them with a solution of red powder, and having invoked the good graces of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, upon their commercial undertakings in the ensuing year. The festival, as is well known, brings in its train the cleansing, re-painting, and other processes of purification, to which native residences are subjected once a year. Dewalee, the feast of lamps (from *dipa*, a lamp, and *avali*, a row) occurs on the new moon of Kartik, and is celebrated, we are told, in honour of the goddess Kali or Bhowani, who was formerly propitiated with human sacrifices, and of Vishnu's victory over the demon Naraka. The festival appears, however, to be more appropriately consecrated to Lakshmi, the goddess of riches, and is generally celebrated, for a period of five days, during which Hindu dwelling-houses are cleaned, white-washed, re-painted, and illuminated. A quadrangular floor, called "rangolee," is made in front of the houses, and emblazoned with many-coloured powders. All the treasure in the house is collected, and worshipped in the name of Lakshmi; a light is made and dedicated to Yama the god of the infernal regions; and fire-works, crackers, spouters, &c., are let off. The Dewalee illuminations of Bombay, since the "share mania times" enjoy the reputation of being superior to those of any other Indian city; but for the last few years, their extent and brilliancy have been from one cause or another on the decline. They are nevertheless sufficiently attractive to lure visitors to Bombay from outstations. To keep a dark recess in the house during the celebration of the festival is considered a sign of courting ill-luck; and shops, residences, and places of business are rendered gay-looking and bright as much from considerations of business with a view to court the good graces of Lakshmi as from a desire to please one's neighbour and fellow-citizens. The police arrangements for the regulation of wheeled traffic in the principal streets were judiciously planned and admirably carried out. The additional mounted police proved to be of material assistance in all directions, while the tram-cars afforded immense facilities to many thousands of sight-seers in visiting the principal thoroughfares to which the illuminations attracted them.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAHARAJA OF BENARES.

H. H. MAHARAJA PRABHU NARAYAN SING BAHADUR, Maharaja of Benares, in company with Baboo Bhugooprasad Narayan Sing, private secretary; Hoozaree Judoonunden and Bundeshra Prasad Sing, aides-de-camp, and attended by about one hundred followers, arrived here from Benares, on Saturday afternoon, by special train. Mr. W. S. Mangan, Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department, arrived at the Victoria Terminus, at 4-30 p.m., to receive the Maharaja on behalf of the Bombay Government, while a guard-of-honour, consisting of fifty rank-and-file, with band and regimental colours of the 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry, was drawn up on the platform under a native officer. A large number of native merchants, having trade connection with the territories of his Highness, assembled on the station to receive him. A portion of the platform was covered with red cloth, and a couple of sofas and a few chairs were placed thereon, for the reception of his Highness. Among those present on the platform were Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Sheriff of Bombay, Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, General Nixon, the late Political Agent and Consul-General of Bagdad, Dr. Atmaram Pandoorang, General Sakaram Martund, of Indore, Pundit Ramchunder Dave, assistant guardian to his Highness the young Maharaja of Bicanir, Messrs. Hurkisondass Narotumdass, Byramji Dadabhoy Registrar, Haji Sulleman Abdul Vahed, Amiroodeen Tayabji, Tribhovandass Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Damoderdass Tapidass Verajdass, Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji, Mir Zulfikar Alli, Goverdhandass Kathao Makonji, Sorabji Pallonji Frenchman, Jamsetji Dorabji Khandalewala, Burjorji Bomonji Jassavala, Nusserwanji Bomonji Jassavala, Dwarkadass Dhuramsey, Lukhmidass Khimji, Moolraj Khatao Mukonji, Naranji Dwarkadass, Dawoodbhoy Mosaji, Davedut Danee, Damodar Lukhmidass, Shamrao Relle, Bhasker Balkrishnaji Pitale, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Fazulbhoy Meralli Chinoy, Meralli Mahomed Chinoy, and others. At 4-45 p.m. the special train conveying the Maharaja steamed into the station. His Highness, on alighting on to the platform, was received by Mr. Mangan, while the guard-of-honour presented arms. The Maharaja was then introduced to several gentlemen present, and was gorgeously decorated with garlands and presented with superb bouquets. His Highness having returned the compliments, drove in a carriage and pair in company with his staff, to his temporary residence (Davar Hall) on Malabar Hill. The Maharaja, who has come here for the benefit of his health, will remain in Bombay for about ten or twelve days, and then will journey to Madras. A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the saluting battery in honour of the arrival of his Highness. It will be remembered that a biographical sketch of the Maharaja was given in these columns a few days ago.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

The arrangements as to the visit of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to General Turner's brigade at Dera Ismail Khan, have now been cancelled, probably owing to the time at his Excellency's disposal being so limited. Darya Khan to Wano is two days' journey, even with special arrangements along the line. The Commander-in-Chief will now arrive here on the morning of the 26th, as originally arranged, and stay till Sunday the 28th, when he will leave *en route* for Dera Ghazi Khan. The reserve brigade under General Symons will probably be inspected on Saturday the 27th. The troops are healthy and the weather is good. Heliographic communication has been established between Kurrah Kote and the terminus of the field telegraph at Kajuri Kach.

M. C. LEMASSON, who was recently assassinated at Ismailia, was fifty-four years of age, and had been in the service of the Canal Company since its construction, thirty years ago. He was appointed Engineer-in-Chief in 1893.

It would sound very strange if it were announced in London that one of our chief diplomatists had been sentenced by a criminal court to four months' imprisonment in a fortress (but *have* we a fortress?) for fighting a duel with the Editor of *Punch*. But this is the news, *mutatis mutandis*, that comes to us from Berlin. Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter, who occupied a high post in the German Foreign Office last year when he called out and wounded Herr Polstorff, of the *Kladderadatsch*, for calumniating him in that occasionally comic print, was soon after, as a special mark of the Emperor's favour, appointed Prussian Minister at Hamburg with the duty of accompanying His Majesty on his travels as representative of the Foreign Office. In this capacity he went with the Kaiser to Norway, and came with him to Cowes.

THE MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 27.

The second sitting of the first Mahomedan conference was held to-day, at Hutesing's Wadi, near Delhi-gate, Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsey presiding. Among those present were Messrs. M. C. Gibb, I.C.S., Collector, Robertson I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Syed Mahomed Shah, Syed Shahbudin, Syed Imambux, Syed Akber Ali, Syed Mahomed Husen, Revashunker Bhut, Gunpatram Shastri, Dolatram Kasiram Pundit, R. V. Putwari, B.A., LL.B., Chunilal Harilall, Munshi Moizudin, Resaldar, M. P. Khareghat, I.C.S., (Sessions Judge), the Hon. Rao Bahadur Runchodlall, Mr. J. K. Kabraji, C.S., Assistant Collector, Rao Bahadur Lalshunker Umiashanker, Rao Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlall, M.A., LL.B., Mr. M. P. Barrister, Khan Saheb Nowroji K. Mody, Mr. Gulam Hussein Barrister, Syed Musamia Shah Alumwalla, Mr. Ibrahim Sayani, B.A., Mr. Buramudin Abdoola, Dr. J. Benjamin, Mia Abdul Nabi, Messrs. Ramanbhoy, Mahiputram, B.A., LL.B., Nanumia Datiwalla, G. Sitaram Mukadam, Mahabubmia Kadri, B.A., and Karimali R. Nanjiani, B.A. The number of delegates present was roughly estimated at about 300. The interesting feature of the conference was, that although its object is to promote the social welfare and encourage spread of education amongst the Mahomedans, it has a Hindu honorary secretary in the person of Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashanker, the sub-judge at Ahmedabad, who has earned the thanks of the community for his laudable and unselfish work for the well-being of the largest number. The meeting had some of the defects which seem inseparable from such conventions. Considering that it was the first of its kind, it was conducted in an admirable manner, and reflected credit upon the promoters of the movement. The subjects discussed on Saturday were four, viz., primary and secondary education of Mahomedan boys; female education; customs; and friendly relations.

Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed Sayani, head-master of the Broach High School, proposed the first resolution, which was as follows :—

That, in the opinion of this conference, it is necessary that special efforts should be made to encourage and stimulate education amongst the Mussalman population of Gujerat. That, for the purpose aforesaid, it is necessary to establish closer relations between the existing anjumans; so that they

personal influence also should be brought to bear on the parents to educate their girls. All Mahomedan girls were not submitted to the restrictions of purda. Unless and until they got efficient Mussalman lady-teachers their work in the cause of female education would be very difficult and deficient. But the greater the difficulties in their way, the greater must be their efforts. They knew the way in which they have to work, and nothing should prevent them from reaching the goal. He would, therefore, earnestly urge them all to make united efforts to promote female education, without which their life, either as a son, husband, or father, could never be what it ought to be. (Applause.)

Syed Abdulla then proposed, that, in the opinion of this conference, certain customs, the principal of which are unnecessary and extravagant expenditure on the occasion of births, marriages, circumcisions, and deaths, which retard the progress, which are the means of keeping them in poverty and debt; and that it is extremely necessary to take steps to remove such custom and effect reform; that the custom of giving nautch-parties on all auspicious occasions be put a stop to, not only on account of the large sums of money wasted in giving such parties, but on account of the demoralising influence which they exercise on the state of society; that it is desirable that the wealthy and leading members of the community should set an example by curtailing all unnecessary expenses on the occasions of the ceremonies above referred to, and that the heads of each jamat be requested to impress upon their respective jamats, the necessity of abstaining from such extravagant expenditure; and that a small pamphlet be published in Urdu and Gujarati, and freely circulated pointing out that the extravagant expenditure now incurred in connection with these ceremonies is not in any way necessary nor enjoined by religion, and that such waste hampers in many ways the progress of the community, and is a means of keeping them in poverty and ignorance.

The proposition being seconded was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Munshi moved: "That this conference views with concern and regret, the recent discussions between the Mussalmans and Hindu communities in some parts of this presidency. They, however, note with great satisfaction that so far as Gujerat proper is concerned, peace and learning prevail between the two communities. Dissensions between these communities, who have lived amicably in this country for years past, cannot but be harmful to the interests of both, and must tend to retard their mutual progress. Nothing special has occurred during the last few years to justify this disturbance of brotherly feeling and goodwill, and the tension at present existing must, in a great measure, be due to erroneous notions amidst the ignorant masses of both communities, and in the opinion of the conference friendly advice will greatly remove the existing misunderstanding and restore peaceful relations. This conference earnestly requests the leaders of the Mussulman community throughout the Presidency, and the heads of the different jamats to adopt conciliatory measures and impress upon the masses the importance of maintaining friendly and amicable relations with their Hindu brethren. This conference also earnestly hopes that the leaders of the Hindu community will, in their turn, inculcate upon their masses, peace, friendship, and good-feeling towards their Mussulman brethren. It gives very great pleasure to this conference to say that the Hindu community of Ahmedabad concur in the views expressed in this resolution."

Mr. Munshi in support of his motion said that unity was strength, and bearing that in mind the Mahomedans and Hindus should live in peace and harmony with each other. He regretted the recent disturbances in the Deccan and some parts of Upper India, but he was glad that the Hindus and Mahomedans of Gujerat had good sense not to fight with each other. Both communities suffered by such dissensions and strifes and they should for the interests of both communities live on good terms with each other as they had hitherto done for centuries past.

Rao Bahadur Runchhodlal Chottalal was glad to say that there was no split between the Mahomedans and the Hindus of Gujerat. He was sure that good sense would always prevail in Gujerat in that respect. He hoped that now differences would be made up and both the communities would again shake hands with each other. He believed that there was no cause at all for such strifes. Music was played from time immemorial both near the temples and the musjids, and still there was no riot until recently. Another cause was said to be that the Hindus objected to slaughter of kine; but this was also not objected to before, and why there should be any difference now, on that point?

The president said that it was most disastrous to fight with those with whom they had to deal every day. Such feuds gave great trouble to Government, and produced evils to both the sides. Those who provoked authorities and broke public peace were not entitled or fit to receive any favours or rights from Government. He was sorry that these feuds were attributed to religious fervour. He deprecated such a mistaken notion as that the Islam taught them to insult Hindu religion or *vice versa*. Was there written in the religion that music should not be allowed near musjids or temples? They should be tolerant towards each other. He exhorted his Mahomedan brethren to impress upon the masses that religion taught them to respect the feelings of other communities and to live amicably with each other. Their religion did not teach them to hate the religion of others. He asked them to remember that there was no reason to suppose that Islam religion was insulted by the playing of music near the musjids Religion asked them to be loyal to the rulers and they would not be called loyal if the disturbuted public peace and attempted at the life or property of others.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried.

Mr. Mody, barrister-at-law, wished every success to the conference, and hoped that the resolutions would be given effect to by all concerned.

After a vote of thanks to the president, the conference was dissolved.

JAUNPUR FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you kindly allow me to solicit subscriptions through your columns for the relief of persons now reduced to distress by the recent flood at Jaunpur. Early in October the river Gumti suddenly rose to within 8 feet of the memorable flood of 1871, with the result that hundreds of houses have been destroyed, and some thousands of people, many of whom are of the poorest class, have been rendered homeless. With even the amplest fund it will be impossible to re-build all these houses before the cold weather sets in, and money is urgently required to provide temporary shelter for those who are homeless and to give aid to the poorest classes who without such aid cannot hope to re-build their houses It is roughly estimated that the damage to houses alone is about half-a-lakh, and that at least Rs. 20,000 is required to provide the necessary assistance for the very poorest. A committee has been formed of all the leading inhabitants with Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds C.S., Magistrate of the District, and donations may be sent either to him, or to myself.—Yours, &c.,

AZIZUDDIN AHMED,
Jaunpur, Oct. 25. Honorary Secretary.

THE GODHRA-RUTLAM EXTENSION.

A DOHAD correspondent writes:—On the 22nd instant, the extension of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway to Rutlam, and its consequent junction with the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, placed Dohad in the position of a leading station on this part of the line, and refreshment rooms have lately been opened on this station and on those of Godhra and Anand. Dohad is about forty-three miles east of Godhra. It lies in a slight hollow girt by ridges of low hills at the entrance to the chief pass between Gujerat and Malwa. A large section of the people, especially the community of *Dauti* or *Shia* Bohras, are prosperous traders, living in well-built brick houses. The town is the head-quarter station of the Bhil Corps and of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, and is provided with a Sub-Judge's court, a civil hospital, a district jail, a post office, and several schools. Both the up and down trains used latterly to arrive after time; but Mr. W. Bourne, the energetic Traffic Superintendent, has issued strict orders to all the station-masters on the Godhra-Rutlam line not to have any shunting with passenger trains. This order has made the train service on this part of the line more punctual.

A case of some importance was lately filed in the local Sub-Judge's Court by a contractor, named Balkrishna, against Mr. H. H. Deane, Resident Engineer, Dohad Division. Mr. Balvantrao appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. K. N. Wadia, Government Prosecutor, Ahmedabad, represented the Railway Company. The first hearing took place on the 2nd instant, when Mr. Wadia contended, on the authority of several decisions which he cited, that the court had no jurisdiction to try the suit; that the suit ought to have been brought against the Agent of the Railway Company, and not against the Resident Engineer, &c. The Subordinate Judge, thereupon, framed three preliminary issues on the points urged on behalf of the Company. Time was allowed to the parties till the 22nd instant to argue their respective cases. On the 22nd instant the pleaders appeared as before, and Mr. Wadia was about to argue his case, when the court said that the plaintiff admitted his mistake, and had filed a petition asking leave to withdraw the suit. Mr. Wadia, thereupon, applied for his client's costs, which were allowed, and the plaintiff was non-suited.

THE POONA RIOTS CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 27.

As the defence did not intend to call any witnesses Mr. Lowndes at once addressed the jury for the prosecution. He said the accused had admitted that they were arrested by policemen on the night of the riot, but under different circumstances to those alleged by the prosecution, and therefore they naturally expected some evidence to be adduced by the defence. This was a Crown prosecution, and it was for the protection of the public, and in the interests of the public it was held, simply in the interests of law and order. That a lamentable occurrence did take place at the Daruvala bridge, where a serious crime was committed there was no doubt. It was for the jury to say whether the evidence was sufficient that the prisoners were in one way or another concerned in that crime. There was no question as to who the parties were; that was not a matter about which the jury need trouble themselves. It was a mere incident that the prisoners were all Hindus, and that the man who was killed in the disturbance was a Mahomedan. Looking at the evidence Mr. Lowndes said that the jury were bound to consider what the witnesses were; they surely could not expect to hear from ignorant policemen such a clear and succinct account of the occurrences a month and-a-half after they had taken place that they would expect from better educated and more intelligent witnesses. It was unfortunate that with one exception the only eye-witnesses of what occurred were men of the class of ordinary policemen. Mr. Lowndes thought it hardly fair to expect, a month and-a-half after, that such men would be able to give an absolutely accurate and consistent account of every single event which happened. Mr. Vaz, however, has given a most intelligent account of the whole affair, and a most straightforward account of what he saw. The other witnesses had undergone a most severe cross-examination. The jury must not only consider what the witnesses were, but also the circumstances surrounding the events to which they had to speak. They would have to imagine a scene of great disturbance between one and two o'clock at night, with just sufficient moonlight to see what was going on without being able to distinguish persons or to see particular acts going on, and then say if they could expect a perfectly accurate account. The scene was one of great excitement, such as Poona had not witnessed for years; there was a crowd estimated at thousands, brandishing sticks and throwing stones, and a handful of policemen trying to do their duty and keep the crowd back; this handful of policemen were beaten back, at last injured and fairly exhausted. Was that the sort of scene in which they could expect an ordinary policeman to give a detailed account of every act done. Every allowance should, therefore, be made for the police witnesses. He admitted that some of the witnesses had made inconsistent statements on some points. He would put those inconsistencies before the jury and leave them to say whether they considered them such as to entitle them to discredit the statements of those witnesses. A number of witnesses had been asked in cross-examination as to the time they were in the compound of the mosque, and so on. Some said five or ten minutes, others went as far as half-an-hour. Mr. Lowndes urged that it was well-known the ordinary native of this country had a very vague idea of time. They would, therefore, not place much reliance on these discrepancies, and on the top of the fact that the natives idea of time was very vague they had to put the circumstances of the disturbances, could they be expected to account for every minute or half a minute. Would it be natural to expect the man to say that during one-half minute he was going down the steps, during the next half minute in doing something else, and so on. The witnesses merely said what they had done as far as they could remember. Then as to the discrepancies regarding the bottles. Mr. Lowndes explained that in the police court before any bottles were produced one of the witnesses said he saw Hindus pouring oil out of bottles on rags. He asked if any bottle had been found, and he was of opinion that there were. That was how they had been introduced. He had not asked any of the witnesses about those bottles, and the keeper of the musjid had told them they were not his bottles, and therefore he had dropped the bottles. Discrepancies had been elicited by his learned friend concerning them, but it was for the jury to say whether these discrepancies went to the root of the witnesses' evidence. It had also to be remembered that none of the witnesses had been cross-examined before the magistrate at a very much nearer time to the occurrence, and when it was likely their minds would be clearer as to details. Then as to the discrepancies as to the exact spot where the witnesses had arrested the prisoners, it was for the jury to say, taking the whole circumstances into consideration whether the discrepancies as to the exact spot went to the root of the evidence. One witness, Azam Khan, was certainly guilty of a discrepancy as to whether he had seen any prisoners in the chowkey. In his examination-in-chief he said he did not know, and in his cross-examination he said there were two or three prisoners there. Another discrepancy of their witness was that he said he had handed over his prisoner to the sentry and to Jugdale, and in cross-examination he said he did not see Jugdale at the chowkey, but saw him afterwards. Hussansha, the keeper of the mosque, had said he saw some of his own men pouring water on the flames, but in this court he could not remember who it was that put the fire out. He had also made a discrepancy about the Mahomedans going out without sticks. He (Mr. Lowndes) did not think he was speaking the truth there, but of course he would be anxious not to incriminate his own party. Ismail Beg had given his evidence in a most inexplicable manner; but he was an illiterate man who could neither read nor write. Furthermore, he had been some time in hospital owing to injuries he had received. If they could not rely on the statements of the police unless they could say who else saw them, it would be impossible to secure any conviction at all. The prisoners had all made statements that they were elsewhere on the night in question. These statements were not on oath and they had not been cross-examined. Was it a likely story they had put forward. Could the jury believe that while a riot was going on, the police officers were outside the riots arresting innocent persons who had not been in the crowd or the musjid at all? One man had actually told them he was taken out of his innocent bed. The statements of the prisoners were not supported by one shred of evidence. If the jury would sift the evidence down and reject what they would there would still be a residue—there was the riot, there was the crowd, there was the wrecked mosque, there was the fact of one Mahomedan being killed and another seriously injured; there was the admitted fact of the arrests of the prisoners, and their presence in the chowkey.

His Honour said there was no evidence to show that any of the prisoners formed part of the crowd which forced its way through the gate. He therefore acquitted them of causing hurt to policemen (Sec. 332.)

His Honour also acquitted prisoners Nos. 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, of the charge preferred against them under Sec. 140 as no witness had spoken to seeing any weapons in their hands.

Mr. Branson then proceeded to address the jury for the defence. He contended that his learned friend had not submitted a single word to the jury about those answers given by certain witnesses which had destroyed every point he tried to make. This vaunted Crown prosecution was not the *bona fide* case which his learned friend had led the jury to suppose, and he had right to complain of the tone of the speech of his learned friend, which was, he contended, a violent appeal to the jury to convict. Counsel for the prosecution had told them that it would be a great misfortune if the police evidence was relied upon because it was police evidence. Mr. Branson would not ask the jury to disbelieve that evidence merely because it was police evidence, but because it would be an infinitely greater loss to justice than would result from the rejection of the evidence and the acquittal of all the accused. His learned friend had forgotten the absolute untruths which the witnesses had spoken, but had appealed to the passions of the jury not to do justice. The jury had been told that it might be argued for the defence that there was no corroboration for each witnesses' statement, and that if that argument were to be accepted they might go on for ten years without a chance of securing a conviction, as if that was the object with which juries were assembled. When they had a case like this depending on deeply interested statements of police officers, about whose want of intelligence they had heard so much, then, he contended, any jury which accepted such evidence without corroboration, merely because they were appealed to by the counsel for the Crown would be guilty of misconduct. From what the learned counsel had told them the jury would hardly have supposed that the burden of proof lay entirely on the prosecution, and that it was their duty to call every single witness whose name had been disclosed, for the purpose of enabling them to test the individual witnesses to whom the prosecution had confined its attention. Mr. Branson said on the third day of this trial an attempt had been made to fill up this gap to which he had been pointing for two days, and to furnish the necessary corroboration of the statements of the policemen who said they had made arrests in the musjid compound, but such attempt had failed miserably, as witness the utter collapse of Chief Constable Ismael Beg. The story told by witnesses was a violently improbable one. It was not, he urged, the duty of the defence to call evidence if they did not wish to do so, and the remark about the defence not calling witnesses had been made in very bad taste from those who had not called persons whose names had been mentioned when there was every reason to believe their evidence would have been material to the case. There was no reason why the accused persons should call witnesses to dispute evidence which they were entitled to ask the jury to discredit altogether. The jury should look at the probabilities of the case, and if when they did so they found it made the evidence against the accused untrue, why should the accused call witnesses to prove their case. Every fact spoken to by the witnesses for the prosecution was more or less true. Every witness, he said, has a substratum of truth in his story. The story was true except on the point as to where the accused had been arrested. It would never have done if the police had to confess that after an armed body had entered the musjid compound they had failed to arrest anybody. If the police had gone in for the purpose of making arrests he did not see how a single soul could have escaped. After quoting a few opinions of High Court judges on the subject of calling evidence he said in the present case that wherever there was the slightest chance of testing witnesses' statement it had collapsed immediately. With reference to the law on the subject, Mr. Branson said he utterly and absolutely differed from his learned friend for the prosecution. He did not mean to deal separately with the charges preferred against the accused because they were not amenable to them, as they were not arrested where the police wished to make the jury believe they had arrested them and therefore it did not matter to him what the charges were. His learned friend was absolutely wrong in supposing that mere corporal presence in an assembly, some of the members of which committed offences, were considered as being members of an unlawful assembly. Such a contention was opposed to common-sense and unsupported by law. He (Mr. Branson) was a member of the assembly that filled the court-house, but if any of the assembly chose to make a rush upon the jury-box and assault its occupants how could it be argued that he was responsible for what was done. Their corporal presence was not enough, and it was the duty of the prosecution to have established their criminal intention. On the case for the prosecution, he contended, there was absolutely nothing against prisoners Nos. 8 to 13. It was not suggested that they had any weapons or had done anything. If a person ran away and left an assembly to which he had been attracted by curiosity, then it showed that he had no desire to join in the doings of the crowd, and that was exactly what these prisoners were said by the prosecution to have done—they were running away. It was for the prosecution to show that those persons had been in the crowd with criminal intent, and that they had done something in common with that crowd. Wasn't it likely, wasn't it natural that when once a row had begun, hundreds of people had come to the scene out of sheer curiosity without any intention of doing anything. Mr. Branson put it to the jury with great confidence that the prosecution were unable to sustain any charge against Nos. 8 to 13. The prosecution was based on utter stuff, the law had been completely misconstrued, and the Crown had completely misconceived its position and its duties. The Crown had just put in the little necessary inconsistencies to give the whole the appearance of truth, but the jury must remember it was necesary for the police to allege they arrested somebody inside the musjid compound, as it would never do for them to admit they had not arrested anybody there. The persons the Crown would have called but did not call were Shivram Bala, the unknown Jemadar, the whole of the police party who were said to have taken part in the arrests of Nos. 8 to 13, the Mahomedan who was up a gum-tree muttering to himself Gangaram, the whole of the armed and unarmed police who went in. The case for the defence was that the accused were arrested not in the mosque compound, as alleged, but in different parts of the city. Mr. Branson submitted that even if the jury did not believe the whole of the statements made by the accused, even if the defence had called witnesses and it was proved up to the hilt that the evidence was untrue, that would not make the evidence of the prosecution true, for two falsehoods did not make one truth. It was for the jury to say whether the case for the prosecution was above suspicion and above impeachment. On Saturday morning his Honour charged the jury who retired at 11-30 to consider their verdict.

The jury retired at 11-40 a. m. to consider their verdict, and on returning at 12 noon, their foreman, Khan Bahadur D. D. Khambatta, said they were unanimously of opinion that the prisoners were not guilty on the charges on which the verdict of the jury as a jury was asked. His Honour thereupon acquitted all the prisoners of the charges under Section 304 (culpable homicide not amounting to murder), and Sections 436 and 511 (firing a building or attempting to fire it).

His Honour then inquired if the jury in their capacity of assessors were unanimous in regard to the other charges. The foreman of the jury said: We are of opinion that the musjid at the Daruwala Bridge was the scene of a riot on the night of the 12th September last, that the musjid was desecrated and damaged, and that the result of this mischief was the death of one Mahomedan and serious injury to another, but that the prepetrators of these outrages were the accused before the court has not been proved as in our opinion there has not been sufficient evidence, nor has it been corroborated so as to bring the offences home to them; and we do not, therefore, consider them guilty of any of the charges brought against all the accused.

His Honour: Do you consider that it is not proved that any of them were arrested in the compound of the musjid?

The Foreman of the Jury: No.

His Honour: Do you disbelieve the whole of the evidence?

The Foreman of the Jury: We do not consider the evidence satisfactory.

His Honour said he disagreed with the opinion of the assessors.

Mr. Gadgil wished to address his Honour before he proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoners if his Honour disagreed with the opinion of the jury in their capacity of assessors. His Honour said he did not think Mr. Gadgil was entitled to be heard, and intimated that he would deliver judgment on Monday morning.

Bail for all the prisoners was applied for and granted.

The court-house and promises were densely crowded with spectators, and the excitement after the jury had delivered their verdict was intense.

SPORT AT PERIM.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Perim Island, Red Sea, on October 14, says:—Yesterday, the first series of sports, inaugurated by our energetic and popular Assistant Political Resident (Lieutenant A. B. Sangster), took place.

1st Race.—440 yards. (Natives.) 60 entries. Run in heats. 1st, 4th and 5th heats were very close. Final heat resulted in a very good match.

Putting the Shot.—(Natives.) 20lbs. shot.

Government Engineer	1	28	4½"
P. C. Co.'s Coolie	2	28	
Soldier, 13th Bombay Infantry	3	27	6"

100 yards Race.—(Natives.) Some thirty started, and a very close race resulted. Abdi Mohammed and Ibrahim Mohammed, P. C. Co.'s kalassis, came in first and second, and the third place was taken by a policeman.

Three-Legged Race.—100 yards. 10 entries. This was very closely contested. Two men of the 13th Bombay Infantry won, closely followed by the Government Engineer and Jemadar of the 13th B. I., two of the P. C. Co.'s kalassis being third.

Putting the Shot. (Europeans.) This was taken easily by Lieutenant Sangster, who covered 31" I.

100 yards race. (Europeans.) 1 yard start for every year over thirty. Eight started, and a very close finish resulted, Lieutenant Sangster just managing to win in the last stride.

TUG-OF-WAR.

Government Kalassis	1 team.
13th Bombay Infantry	1 "
Eastern Telegraphic Co.	1 "
Police	1 "
P. C. Co.'s Kalassis	1 "
" Coolies	1 "

E. T. Co. walked away with the Police, and 13th Bombay Infantry followed suit with P. C. Co.'s Kalassis, and P. C. Co.'s coolies beat the Government Kalassis. 13th Bombay Infantry got up a bye, and very good pulls were between the coolies and E. T. Co., resulting in a win for the coolies. The final pull between coolies and 13th Bombay Infantry was a very toughly-contested one, and had it not been for the Bombay men wearing boots, the result might have been otherwise. 13th Bombay men, however, are a very fine lot, and pull well together.

The prizes were distributed by the amiable wife of J. Saliba, Esq. (Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Co.), and the day closed with three cheers for Lieutenant Sangster, the promoter, and the ladies.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE death is announced, at Sialkote, of Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. F. W. Milles, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Hussars, second son of the late Earl Sondes. The cause of death was enteric fever.

A PUBLIC meeting is to be held at Lahore, on Friday, to discuss the arrangements to be made for the Viceroy's reception.

MR. EDGAR THURSTON, Superintendent of the Madras Museum, has just issued a second edition of his Catalogue of Roman, Indo-Portuguese, and Ceylon Coins. The first edition included all the types of coins of the Roman Imperial series which are contained in the Madras collection, although the majority of the copper issues were probably not discovered in India. In the present edition are included only the coins which have been discovered in Southern India. Additions have also been made to bring the catalogue up to date.

THE full scores of those teams who tried in the Honour and Glory match are now published. Out of the first 25 teams who competed, the first four fired with the Martini-Henry rifle, and only eight of the remaining 17 teams used the Lee-Metford. In the total competition, in which 147 teams competed, 35 used Lee-Metfords, and 95 Martini-Henry rifles. One team used both rifles; 12 fired with Martini-Henry carbines; one with Martini-Metfords; and 3 with Martini-Henry carbines and rifles.

A HYDERABAD correspondent, who is credited with having good sources of information, does not, says the *Pioneer*, in his recent letters, create the impression that matters in the Nizam's dominions are altogether as smooth as they should be. It is true that the new Minister has come well through his period of probation; he has by all accounts displayed a considerable capacity for work, and an unaffected interest in matters of business. Now that he has been confirmed in his post and feels himself on a surer footing, he will have a better opportunity of showing the outer world something of his individuality and powers as an administrator. The so-called reforms which have been initiated at Hyderabad during the last eighteen months look large upon paper, but mean no more as regards the welfare of the State than a new set of gables on the outside of the public offices. It is easy to create Legislative Councils and Cabinets, but to make them work to a useful purpose is another matter. Under such pressure as the Resident can bring to bear, the people of Hyderabad will assent to any changes of the sort that may be recommended to them, but beyond that point they have the power of enwrapping themselves in a masterly inactivity which reduces the practical significance of the unwelcome measure to nothing. The new Minister's name is nominally associated with certain of the new methods, but it is probable that he gets neither praise nor blame for his share of them. It is certain that he would not have brought them on the stage of his own initiative; and public opinion instinctively recognises that the Resident alone is responsible for them. The amount of unpopularity that Mr. Plowden has managed to store up himself, as far as can be seen for no practical result whatever, is to be gauged by the effusive cordiality which is being displayed now towards Colonel Mackenzie. Far be it from us to say that there is any height of esteem or favour to which Colonel Mackenzie would not eventually have attained had he been destined to remain there, but his coming is so recent, and his stay is so short, that the warmth of his welcome is only a delicate and indirect way of showing the feelings which Hyderabad society entertains towards Mr. Plowden. Considering that the Resident has only gone on a three months' absence, the demonstration is very marked. The truth is that with every good intention Mr. Plowden manages to do even the right thing in the wrong way. Suspicion and uneasiness have taken hold of the leading men, and that friendly personal intercourse which has been the tradition of the Hyderabad Residency, and was never more conspicuously so than in the days of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, is a thing of the past. With it the Resident has lost his best lever. Without it is as useless to attempt to do good at Hyderabad by force as to lift the Magnetic Lady.

THE Bengal Cavalry Polo Tournament, as already known, is to be held in March next at Umballa. Under the rules of the competition the venue and the date are decided each year at a meeting of the regiments proposing to compete, which is held on the 1st December. But as most of the more enthusiastic polo-playing regiments have of late years been stationed in the Punjab, it followed that the majority of votes went for one of the northern stations, and as this kept the down-country regiments away, the arrangement would have tended to perpetuate itself. However the *camaraderie* of the Bengal Cavalary was opposed to the idea of getting the tournament localised, and accordingly at a meeting held during the tournament at Sialkote last year, it was decided to suspend the rule as regards the voting for place, and to hold the next tournament at Umballa as a central and convenient point. It is to be hoped that this departure will enable the regiments quartered in the North-West and Central India to be better represented than they have been of late years, and there seems to be no reason why they should not cut in with good chances of distinction. In the days when the regimental tournaments were started there was so little match play abroad, that a regiment stationed at one of the polo centres, such as Meerut or Umballa, had an enormous advantage over those quartered at smaller places, which never perhaps the whole year round had a chance of playing together against a good team. Now-a-days when polo tournaments are as plentiful as Sky Race meetings, and every grade of team can get itself matched somewhere or other without difficulty, the disparity no longer exists and the result ought to be much more open. The long notice, too, which has been given, should tell favourably upon the entries, and altogether it may be hoped that this year's tournament will bring out a more representative field. In connection with the tournament will be held the annual Bengal Cavalry Races, of which the prospectus has just been published, and between the one and the other there will certainly be a numerous gathering of Bengal Cavalry officers at Umballa. Captain F. Angelo, 9th Bengal Lancers, is resigning the Honorary Secretaryship on appointment to the Staff, and Major Dawson, of the same regiment, will take it up until a successor is appointed at the next general meeting.

THE Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana has caused an inquiry to be instituted into charges of corruption and maladministration preferred by the inhabitants of the Bhurtpore State against the members of the Durbar recently established there to manage the affairs of the State during the minority of the present Maharaja. The Political Agent, Colonel Martelli, has already found some of the charges to be utterly false, and has caused the arrest of the slanderers.

THE death of the Hon. H. F. W. Milles, of the 11th Hussars, has occurred under peculiarly sad circumstances. He was the third son of the late Earl Sondes, and his father only died a few weeks ago. His brother, the Hon'ble L. A. Milles, 16th Lancers, was about to accompany him home; but instead was called upon to attend his funeral. The death has cast a gloom over the regiment and station. The cause of the Hon. H. F. W. Milles death was, we understand, enteric fever, which appears to be very prevalent in Sialkot, as we are told that his was by no means the only case among the officers of the 11th Hussars.

AT a chemical factory at Mulhouse, in Alsace, an accident occurred the other day which would be too gruesome to relate had it not some scientific interest. An explosion of nitrobenzine took place in a building in which a workman was known to have been. A fire ensued, and when it had been got under it, was found that three feet of boiling liquid was on the floor of the building. When it had cooled a search was made for the man's remains, but no trace whatever was found of them. It was then thought he might after all have left the place before the explosion. To put the matter to the test carcases of animals were put into the liquid, and it was found they disappeared in about two hours. Twenty-four hours had elapsed between the explosion and the first search.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 23rd October:—

Read letter from Colonel F. Firebrace, R. E., dated London, 5th October 1894, resigning his seat on the Board of the Trustees, as he has retired from Government service from 1st October 1894.

Resolution.—Colonel Firebrace should be informed that the trustees have received the intimation of his retirement from the Board, on which he has served since 1887, with great regret.

Government should be addressed with a view to the vancy being filled.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 3rd October 1894, submitting an application from Messrs. Toeppen & Co. to lease for 50 years 1,500 square yards of land on the Elphinstone Estate at the usual rates of rent.

Resolution.—A lease for a term of five years renewable on the terms and conditions suggested by the Land Committee may be granted.

The following papers were laid on the table.

Letter from the Acting Engineer, No. 2461, dated 17th October 1894, requesting sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 200 for filling in part of plot No. 12, near Quay Street, Mazagon Estate, with muram and rock excavated by divers.

Note.—This has been sanctioned in anticipation of the trustees' approval.

Revenue collections for 1894-95 as compared with those of 1893-94:—

October—	Bunders. Rs.	Docks. Rs.	Port Dept. Rs.	Other Items. Rs.	Total. Rs.
From 1st to 20th Oct., 1894	88,179	1,08,634	9,412	...	2,06,275
From 1st to 20th Oct. 1893	87,749	1,10,452	6,466	..	2,04,667
	430 Dr.	1,768	2,946	...	1,608
Excess in previous months	62,671	86,250	6,987	3,987	1,59,895
Total excess to 20th Oct. 1894.	63,101	84,482	9,933	3,987	1,61,503

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 19th Oct. 1894.	Total from 1st Apl. 1894 to 19th Oct. 1894.	For week ending 19th Oct. 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1893 to 19th Oct. 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	15	541	14	542
" piloted out of harbour	20	559	12	536
" transported.	18	390	13	438
" attended to.	2	43	1	35
" warped	3	45	1	52

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock ...	9	257	5	211
Victoria Dock ...	9	229	3	208
Total ...	18	496	8	449
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock ...	7	263	4	233
Victoria Dock ...	13	243	4	208
Total ...	20	505	8	461
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock ...	10	...	5	...
Victoria Dock ...	5	...	6	...
Total ...	15	...	11	...

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	5	81	6	83
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	4	50	6	60
Total ...	9	131	12	143

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	During week.			Total.			
	No.	Period of occupation.	Tonnage.	From 1st Apl 1894 to 20th Oct. 1894. No.	From 1st Apl 1894 to 20th Oct. 1894. Tonnage.	From 1st Apl 1893 to 20th Oct. 1893. No.	From 1st Apl 1893 to 20th Oct. 1893. Tonnage.
For week ending 20th Oct. 1894.							
Vessels under 935 tons, subject to minimum charge—							
.....	...	..	..	17	5,989	27	9,313
Vessels charged on tonnage—							
.....	...	...	...	36	94,892	25	53,175
Total.....	..	..	...	53	100,878	52	62,488

SINCE the taking over of the Central India Agency by Colonal Barr, says the *Pioneer*, it has been generally known that further changes in the Gwalior administration were soon to be carried into effect. The young Maharaja, who is now drawing towards his majority, has been for some time entrusted with some of the business of the State—the Palace Department having been placed in his hands some years back—for the sake of educating him in practical affairs. In August last, when Mr. Crosthwaite visited Gwalior, he was observed to pay special attention to the official work done by the Maharaja, and the result must have been thoroughly satisfactory, for it is now no secret that the Goverament of India has determined to allow him to enter upon the administration of his State with full powers before the close of the year. The change necessarily involves the dissolution of the Council of Regency, which, since the death of the late Maharaja, has carried on the administration of the State with a free hand, merely taking the advice of the Resident in matters of difficulty or importance. When first instituted the Council seemed a dubious experiment. Many thought that it was expecting an impossibility to ask that a body of Mahratta Sirdars should work together for any time in harmony and sink their differences for a common purpose. The Gwalior Council, however, has proved such doubts to be pessimism. It has passed through its term of office with credit; successive Residents have spoken well of the administration; and it will be able to hand over the State to the Maharaja in a flourishing condition materially and financially, with the communications which were the great want of the country greatly improved, and a cash balance of about 5 crores, irrespective of the 5 crores that have been invested in Government of India securities. The Council, therefore, can look back on the whole with satisfaction on what it has done during the interregnum to prepare the way for the young ruler, who is now coming into his own. The President, Babu Sahib Jadon, who, since the death of the late Maharaja, has been the principal power in the State, will be retained as Counsellor to the Maharaja, in the position practically of Dewan or Vizier. The Members of the Council will take charge of the Departments they now represent with the titles of Naib-Dewans, or Secretaries—we should hope the former. Sir Michael Filose, and Mr. C. V. Vaidya, Judge of Malwa, will form a Secretariat proper to come between the Government and the Executive, and the present Secretary to the Council, R. Y. Bhagwat, will succeed to the Subahship of Malwa in place of Sir Michael Filose. Opportunity will probably be taken of the reconstitution to pension off a number of old and incapable officials, who, having got high up the ladder in years long gone by, stick there in spite of all infirmities and obstruct the advancement of men better qualified to come up to the requirements of the times. The day for the Maharaja's assumption of power is fixed, we understand, for the 15th December. There will be great doings, of course, at Gwalior to celebrate the occasion; and, for once in a way, it may be said with sincerity, that the character of the young ruler, who is to take his place, gives promise that he will rise to his great opportunities.

FOR some time past wine-growers in the south of France, who have had plenty of wine, but few barrels, have been sending it in great casks to railway stations, where it has been fetched away by the purchasers in their own vessels. The sale is conducted at a neighbouring public-house by an agent. So great has been the desire on the part of the public to get wine direct from the growers, without middlemen's profits, that a new industry has sprung up in consequence. Unscrupulous traders buy up cheap wines, more or less adulterated, and sell them in the same way at the railway stations as the property of Monsieur So-and-so, a wine-grower in such-and-such a district, where no such person is known. But they reckoned without the French law against "concurrence deloyale," or unfair competition. The wine merchants of Compiegne have brought an action against one of these bogus agents, who has been ordered to pay compensation to the plaintiffs and to discontinue the practice complained of.

IT IS REQUIRED but a trial and a charmlike effects of Squibb's Ague Specific will assure you that it cures and prevents attacks of Fevers, Ague, Malaraia, Influenza and Chill. A Lady writes: "As it is an efficacious remedy, I am recommending to my friends." Again a Gentleman says: "I have never come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects." Re. 1, Pills or Mixture. MADON, SONS & Co.

SEA STORIES FROM THE PRIORY.

THE *Bombay Diocesan Record* in its Harbour report contains the following sea yarns. The concluding one is best of all. Its hero is, no doubt, a young man of promise:—

One of our latest charges is a young man from New York. Thinking he would like to be a sailor he was apprenticed, and in due time—with the usual uniform outfit—sailed away in a vessel bound for Calcutta. By then he had quite changed his mind concerning life at sea, and on the first opportunity ran away from his vessel and eventually landed in Bombay penniless and friendless. Meantime his father had sent money to him for his passage home again from Calcutta. The money was sent on here, and this young man, the wiser for his experience, is about to return to the home and parents he so rashly left.

A lad, who had been helped by the S. F. S. in Calcutta, turned up here and expressed pleasant surprise

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE bacillus of that dreaded disease called diphtheria, and its congener croup, was discovered by Klebs and Loeffler, while Roux, a pupil of Pasteur, showed that it secretes a poison causing paralysis local or extended. This toxic germ is cultivated in "bouillon" (beef tea) or in a current of moist air. Pasteur has shown that we can weaken the virulence of bacteria by cultivating them at different temperatures or inoculating animals with it. By inoculating animals with the feeble virus they can be rendered safe against the strong virus, and on this principle is based the new remedy for diphtheria introduced by Richet and Hericourt in Paris, and Behring, and Kitasato in Berlin. Behring first tried to cure lock-jaw by this method, but with partial success, perhaps because the poisoning in this case is often too far gone before the remedy is applied.

To minimise (we had better adopt this needful word for which we have no equivalent) to minimise a subject from diphtheria the toxine or bacillus culture is weakened by heating it to a certain temperature, or adding a little iodurated liquor. Rabbits and guinea-pigs inoculated with this fluid grow slightly feverish, but they resist it and the serum of their blood then contains an antitoxine which resists the strongest virus of diphtheria. M. Roux finds that the horse furnishes the largest quantity of this anti-diphtheric serum. Discarded but healthy cab-horses are employed at the Pasteur Institute to provide the lymph required for inoculation against the disease. They are inoculated with progressive doses of the virus, and only suffer from a slight feverishness and local inflammation. In the course of 80 days, the serum of their blood has become anti-diphtheric, and can be drawn from their jugular veins to vaccinate the human subject.

When a child bad with diphtheria is inoculated with the lymph under the skin, after the manner of a hypodermic injection of morphia, the effect is often wonderful. In a few hours the fever falls, the face recovers its old colour, and the child becomes gay and lively. A light eruption sometimes ensues but it is of no consequence. The remedy is by no means infallible, because the diphtheric poison is often complicated with other virus, but it has already reduced the death-rate from the disease by one-half, and hopes are entertained that a greater success will yet be achieved by further research.

Messrs. Low and Eaton of Toronto who have returned from exploring Labrador, have discovered rich deposits of iron ore, in fact, whole mountains of it, between Ungava and latitude 50 deg. N. The ore is similar in kind to that of Marquette in Michigan, and is believed to extend for 60,000 square miles. They have also discovered that Lake Michikamaw is over 100 miles long, and from 30 to 50 miles wide. The north of Labrador is a network of rivers and lakes abounding in fish, such as brook and lake trout, whitefish, and so on. After traversing Labrador from south to north last year, and sailing from Ungava to Hamilton Inlet, where they wintered, the explorers ascended the Hamilton river on the ice, and photographed the Grand Falls, which prove to be the largest in America, if not in the world. The river falls 800 feet in less than six miles, one fall being over 300 feet high, and then narrows to 30 or 40 feet in a canon below the falls. Labradorite abounds in the region.

M. Pictet, the well-known French chemist, has been trying the effect of extreme cold on life by means of liquefied air. A dog placed in a copper receiver kept at a temperature of 60 to 90 degrees Centigrade below the freezing point of water, became warmer by half a degree in the course of the first ten minutes, and after an hour and a-half was found to be only 1 degree colder than it had been at first. A little later, however, nature seems, to have given up the struggle, for it suddenly died. Insects resisted a temperature of 23 deg. C. below zero, but not 35 deg. Myriapods lived down to 50 deg., and snails to 130 deg. below zero. The eggs of birds lost their vitality at 2 to 3 deg. below zero, and those of plants at zero. Infusoria died at 90 deg., but bacteria remained virulent at 213 deg. below zero. This last fact concerns us most of all.

A new arrangement of the electric light is being tried in the German Army. An electric arc lamp of 5,000 candles or more is suspended in the air from a captive balloon. The current is led to the lamp by an insulated wire or cable, and the light reflected downwards to the ground. In this way a large open space is illuminated, without lamp-posts, and the evolution of a body of troops can take place without impediment by night. The idea is to imitate the sun or moon.

Photography has been applied to the observation of meteorites at Yale Observatory, U. S., by Messrs. Warner and Swazey. An equatorial axis driven by clockwork supports six cameras pointed so as to take in a large area of the night sky. The axis in revolving keeps pace with the heavens, and so the stars are photographed as dots of light, not lines, as they would be were the cameras fixed and the heavens moving. The luminous tracks of the meteors can, therefore, easily be seen on the photograph among the fixed stars, and their position determined by the stars.

Aluminium is now decorated by means of carbon. The inventor of the process is M. Greune, who works on the principle that carbon unites with aluminium at a high temperature, and forms a durable coating. An alcoholic solution of carbonaceous matter such as oil is painted over the metal, and then charred. The carbon thus obtained is further united to the aluminium by heating to a dark red. Certain metallic salts may also be added to the solution, in order to vary the shade of the coating. The process was recently described in the "Annales Industrielles."

Sharks are useful to mankind in their way. Shark liver oil is the medicine of the same class as cod-liver oil, and does not become turbid. The skin when dried takes a polish, and is used in making fancy articles, as well as in binding books, and for polishing wood. The fins are a tit-bit of the Chinese, who pickle and serve them at the end of dinner. Young sharks are, of course, eaten in many parts of the world, and shark glue is employed in clarifying wine, beer, and other liquors, and also as a chemical reagent. Among other uses, we may mention that sharks' teeth form the edges of weapons in the Ellis Islands, and their bones make a good fertiliser.

Spontaneous combustion of coal in ships is ascribed by Mr. L. Hoepke to a slow oxidation of the coal, resulting in the generation of heat sufficient to ignite it. The danger is greater in proportion to the surface of coal exposed to the air and its dustiness. Coal, he asserts, should be loaded and trimmed so as to crumble to dust as little as possible under the rocking of the vessel, and small vessels are preferable for carrying it.

The October number of Science "Progress" contains several interesting and valuable papers, including one by Professor Haddon on the Ethnography of British New Guinea. It is the custom to call the natives of this large isla nd Papuans, just as it was the custom formerly to regard the natives of Africa as Moors, and of Western Eur ope, especially France and the British Isles, as Celts. Anthropology has shown, however, that it is just as much a mistake to call the New Guinea aborigines Papuans as to call the Ancient Britons and Old Irish Celts. They are a very mixed race, and the term Papuan, if retained at all, can only be applied in a general sense to the autochthones, or first inhabitants, who are not a pure race. In addition to these Papuans, there is a Melanesian stock on the southern coast, which is far from pure likewise. Science Progress, we may add, contains a most useful appendix of the chemical literature of the time.

In the Germania of Tacitus there is apparently a reference to the aurora, where, in speaking of the long northern twilight, he says that the sound of the sun emerging from the sea is heard, and the forms of the gods with long rays from the head are seen. The Ossianic poems of Macpherson, discredited by Dr. Johnson, who was probably influenced by his prejudice against the Scotch, have latterly been shown to be in part at least authentic, and it is perhaps internal evidence of their genuineness that we find at the end of the unfinished poem Cathloda a vague mention of the aurora in a supernatural sense. In describing Loda, the house of the spirits of men and Cruth-Loda, the god (supposed to be Odin) the poet says, "His form is dimly seen amidst his wavy mist. . . . The roof of his dreadful hall is marked with nightly fires.

A collection of plants from Spitzbergen has been received at Chiswick from Captain H. J. Charrington. The plants are in good-sized clumps, and if a suitable spot can be found for them—very cold, and with little or no light during the winter months—possibly they may thrive and eventually become acclimatised. It is scarcely likely, however, that they will prove an addition to the horticultural world.—According to a report, mussels are accumulating on the Kentish Flats, because dredging has removed five-fingers and star-fish, and the mussels have established themselves within a quarter of a mile of the oyster-beds. It is held by experts that oyster spat will not settle where mussels are or have been, so the Kent and Essex Sea Fisheries Committee have prohibited any further removal of five-fingers or star-fish on the Kentish Flats before January 1, 1896. The question arises for naturalists to settle whether mussels are obnoxious to oysters, and if so, why so?—The tramcars in Glasgow are, it is stated, to be lighted by electricity in such a manner as never before has been seen. There are, it appears, to be two lamps inside each car, and two lamps outside, and the latter are to be sufficiently powerful to enable any person sitting on the top of the cars to read an evening paper with the greatest ease. These statements are reported to have been made at a meeting of the Town Council of Glasgow; but the details do not appear to have been mentioned, nor estimates of the expense.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 26.

Hay, Lt, Bo, VII Bo Inty, off leave, from England.
Wimberley, Capt, Bengal, VIII Bengal Cavy, from furlough, from England.
Knight, Capt, 4th Bengal Cavy, from leave, from England.
Skey, Capt, Bengal, R E, from leave, from England.
Kennedy, Major, Bo Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Digney-Roebuck, L -Col, Bengal, 1st D C L I, from leave, from England.
Roberts, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, on furlough, from Gilgit.
Maunsell, Major, Bengal, R W Kent Regt, from furlough, from England.
Tregear, Col, Bengal, to reside in India, from England.
Fulton, Major, Bengal, 1st Goorkha Rifles, from leave, from England.
Egerton, Lt, Madras, 19 Hussars, on leave, from Bangalore.
Archer-Shee, 2nd Lt, Madras, 19th Hussars, on leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER, 26.

Dutt, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bengal, to join, to Hugley.
Jacob, Col, Bo, Staff Corps, to Jeypore.

OCTOBER 27.

Role Capt, Madras, R E, on leave, to Amraoti.
Renny-Tailyour, Capt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to Bangalore.
Knox, Capt, Bo, R A, to rejoin, to Deesa.
Walles, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Karachi
Wimberley, Capt, Bengal, VIII Bengal Cavy, to rejoin, to Allahabad.
Tregear, Lt, Madras, 4th Regt H C, on leave, to Jalna.
Skey, Capt, Bengal, from leave, to Roorkee.
Roberts, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, on furlough, to England.
Maunsell, Major, Bengal, R W Kent Regt, to join to Calcutta.
Tregiar, Col, Bengal, to reside in India, to Dehra Dun.
Drury, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, off leave, to Mhow.
Perkin's, Lt, Bo, A E D, on duty, to Poona.
Croly, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S off leave to camptee.
Fulton, Major, Bengal, 1st Goorkha Rifles, off leave to Dharamsalla.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th October, 1894.

I. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day and Wednesday, at 8-30 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Wednesday at 8-30 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. Parade for Saturday, next, the 3rd proximo :—

No. 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales's Statue at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba, North Fort for 10-in. R. M. L. and 6-in B. L. Gun drill.

No. 2 Company will parade at Treacher's Buildings, Fort, at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba North Fort to commence the annual course of Gun target practice.

Dress for both Companies :—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th October, 1894.

1. The Drills &c. for the week will be as follows :—

(1) "F" Company.—At 8 p.m., to-day (Monday) in the St. Mary's College Compound, Byculla; and 7 a.m, on Wednesday 31st instant at St. Joseph's Church Bandora. Dress—Mufti without Arms.

(2) "G" Company.—At 5 p.m. on Tuesday, 30th instant behind the Municipal Offices. Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

(3) Byculla School.—At 5 p.m. to-day (Monday) 29th and Thursday 1st proximo.

(4) Cathedral High School.—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesday 30th and Thursday 1st proximo.

(5) St. Mary's College.—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday 30th and 7 a.m. on Thursday 1st proximo.

2. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters.

The Meeting will be held on the Wanowrie Ranges, Poona from 19th to 24th November.

Members intending to compete are requested to send their names, list of entries, and entrance fees to the Adjutant not later than noon, on the 5th November.

The Commanding Officer hopes that as many members as possible will enter for the events of this meeting.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—37 bales wool, G Radhakison.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gledhow s—25 bales cotton dropping, Dewjee Veerjee.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—14,907 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 32 bales hides and skins, The South Indian Export and Co; 21 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Inchulva s—43 cwts gum, N Cassombhoy and Co; 965 cwts wheat bran, G Mohanjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—75 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 1 cwt wax, Dattatria Balcrishna and Co; 47 cwts gum, N Cassombhoy and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Inchulva s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—45 cwt oil cakes, Dattatria Balcrishna and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ravenna s—75 bales twist, Silas E. Sassoon; 575 bales twist, and 14 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 420 bales twits, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—36 bales twist and 15 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Azamor s—24 chests opium, Shivshunker Gopiram.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 10TH TO 22ND OCTOBER, 1894.)

EXPORTS.

Lasoyne s, (Bombay)—355 cwts cotton unpressed, 24 cwts wool unpressed, 4,332 cwts rapeseed &c, 2,693 cwts wheat.

Kola s, (Bombay)—38 cwts cotton unpressed, 158 cwts wool unpressed, 2,250 cwts gingelly seed, 5,877 cwts wheat, 306 corges skins, and 15 corges hide.

Dwarka s, (Bombay)—155 cwts cotton unpressed, 772 cwts wool unpressed, 3,750 cwts gingellyseed, 3,731 cwts wheat, 37 cwts jowaree, and 1,995 cwts jowaree for (transhipment to Aden), 506 cwts rice (for transhipment to Aden), 541 corges skins, 6 corges hide.

Africa s, (Hamburg)—124 bales cotton, 3,705 cwts rapeseed, &c, 6,469 cwts bones.

Dunra s, (Bombay)—178 cwts cotton unpressed, 363 cwts wool unpressed, 371 cwts wheat, 685 cwts jowaree, 154 cwts rice, and 7,650 lbs tea, (for transhipment to London.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—152 cwts cotton unpressed, 135 bales wool (for transhipment to Liverpool), 4,324 cwts wheat, 25 corges skins, and 1,680 lbs tea (for transhipmen to London).

Dwarka s, (Bombay)—396 cwts cotton unpressed, 195 cwts wool unpressed, 3,566 cwts wheat, 211 cwts rice, and 1,253 corges skins.

Satrunjee s, (Bombay)—410 cwts cotton unpressed, and 417 cwts wheat,

King Arthur s, (Bombay)—121 cwts wheat, 2,162 cwts jowaree (for transhipment to Massowa), 100 corges hide.

Basuto s, (Hull 4,042 cwts rapeseed, &c, 1,777 cwts gingelly seed, and 69,000 cwts wheat.

Pemba s, (Bombay)—231 cwts jowaree, (for transhipment to Massowa.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—294 cwts cotton, unpressed, 195 bales wool (for transhipment to Liverpool), 4,324 cwts wheat, 25 corges skins, and 1,680 lbs tea (for transhipmen to London).

Dwarka s, (Bombay)—396 cwts cotton unpressed. 195 cwts wool unpressed, 3,566 cwts wheat, 211 cwts rice, and 1,253 corges skins.

Satrunjee s, (Bombay)—410 cwts cotton unpressed, and 417 cwts wheat,

King Arthur s, (Bombay)—121 cwts wheat, 2,162 cwts jowaree (for transhipment to Massowa), 100 corges hide.

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Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—294 cwts cotton, unpressed, 195 bales wool (for transhipment to Liverpool), 4,324 cwts wheat, 25 corges skins, and 1,680 lbs tea (for transhipmen to London).

IMPORTS.

City of Edinburgh s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—230 pieces prints (foreign).

Lockerley Hall s, (Liverpool)—200 pieces grey goods (foreign), 99 pieces prints (foreign).

Mikado s, (Hull via Bombay)—100 pieces grey goods (foreign).

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—280 pieces grey goods (foreign), 2,592 pieces white goods (foreign), 354 pieces prints (foreign), 47 cwts steel.

City of Dublin s, (Glasgow via Bombay)—1,541 pieces grey goods (foreign), 925 pieces white goods (foreign), 233 pieces prints (foreign).

Kola s, (Bombay)—2,025 pieces grey goods (foreign) 4,435 pieces grey goods (Indian), 5,686 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,179 pieces prints (foreign), 17,800 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian)

Dwarka s, (Bombay)—1,795 pieces grey goods (foreign), 14,735 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,799 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,580 pieces prints (foreign), 868 pieces prints (Indian), 18,700 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 800 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 2,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 25 cwts copper.

Satrunjee s, (Bombay)—20 pieces grey goods (Indian), 46 pieces white goods (foreign), 32 pieces prints (foreign), 42 pieces prints (Indian) 12 cwts steel.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—2,260 cwts pieces grey goods (foreign), 19,108 pieces grey goods (Indian), 9,784 pieces white goods (foreign), 4,236 pieces prints (foreign), 45 pieces prints (Indian), 300 bales grey yarns (foreign), 16,760 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 2,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,7000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 50 cwts iron bar, &c.

Dumra s, (Bombay)—6,548 pieces grey goods (foreign), 30,245 pieces grey goods (Indian), 19,890 pieces white goods (foreign), 7,198 pieces prints (foreign), 225 pieces prints (Indian), 500 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 23,800 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 4,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (foreign), 1,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 164 cwts copper, and 85 cwts yellow metal.

Assyria s, (Bombay)—40 pieces grey goods (Indian)—300 pieces white goods (foreign), 780 pieces prints (foreign).

Bahaduri s, (Bombay)—600 lbs grey yarns (foreign).

A GOOD story is in circulation at the expense of the Foreign Office. Some time ago the Convention with China relating to the Burmese frontier—an important agreement which has hardly yet received the attention it deserves, was printed. A day or two later a would-be purchaser at Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode's was informed that the Convention was "withdrawn from circulation." Here was a fine basis for a scare! What could possibly have happened to cause the disappearance of so weighty an international document? Remembering the ill-fated Congo Convention, the thought naturally occurred that some foreign Power had protested, and that Lord Kimberley was once more engaged in undoing what he had just done. The explanation, when found, was fortunately far simpler. All treaties are made in duplicate, in which the names of the contracting parties change place. The published Convention began "His Majesty the Emperor of China," &c., &c., followed by that of "Her Majesty Queen Victoria," &c., &c. This was the Chinese copy, printed by mistake for the British one, in which the Queen's name appears in its proper place. "Some one had blundered."

GOOD NEWS FROM HOME.

A MIRACLE IN KENT.

MORE than the usual interest in all home occurrences attaches to the following remarkable history of a villager, which appeared in the *Kentish Express* :—

In the village of Monkton dwell a family, named Foreman. A dark shadow overspread this humble dwelling; the pride of the home, a young girl, some twenty years of age, was declining under a mysterious illness which was steadily sapping her life. But now, as by the touch of a magician's wand, all is altered. A marvellous change has been wrought in the ailing girl, and the *Express* reporter found joy and happiness reigning there.

Mr. and Mrs. Foreman, a respected and very intelligent couple, expressed their willingness to furnish particulars of their daughter's recovery, and evinced their thankfulness by saying they would like the case to be widely known in order that their experience might, perchance, be the means of leading other sufferers to find a like restoration to health.

"Would you mind telling me how long your daughter had been ill, Mrs. Foreman, and what was the nature of her complaint?" asked the *Kentish Express* representative.

"My daughter," the mother replied, "was ill off and on for five years. She was a healthy girl, until, between the age of fifteen and sixteen, she began to complain. The doctor who saw her said it was serious—her spine had been injured. We had her at home for several months, and then she was got into a London hospital, where the doctors found her back was sprained. They seemed to 'patch her up,' and she went on for several months after that—sometimes better, and sometimes so bad that she could not do her work; eventually she had to come home again, and we then got her into Canterbury Hospital, where she remained for seven weeks. They said there she was suffering from anæmia as well, and would be better in time. She was again 'patched up' a bit, and managed to keep at her situation for fifteen months. Going to the chapel on Sunday, though only a quarter-of-an-hour's walk, every now and then she would have to stop to get her breath. At last she seemed to give up hope."

"How was the cure effected then?" asked the reporter, "for I hear she is now quite well?"

"I was reading the *Kentish Express*, and I saw there an account of the cure of a young girl who had been cured by DR. WILLIAMS' Pink Pills for Pale People. I wrote off for a box, and before she had finished them she began to feel better. Previously she had complained of feeling depressed, and of having a pressing weight over her forehead, but when she commenced taking the pills that went away, and I noticed that she looked better the first time she came home. I sent to London for two more boxes of the pills, and she still kept getting better every day; you could see it in her."

"I was astonished," interposed Mr. Foreman. "Since the change wrought by the pills she makes no trouble of walking six or seven miles!"

The reporter saw Miss Foreman, and was struck with her healthy appearance. She had a nice fresh colour, and was full of life and vigour. In the course of conversation, she informed him that at one time she did not care to go out as everyone remarked how badly she was looking. "Now," she remarked, "walking is a pleasure. My work is also a pleasure to me now."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate, also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England (and of Brockville, Canada), represented in India wholesale and retail by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ltd., for the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, by whom these Pills will be sent to any part of India in Glass Bottles with Pink Wrapper, bearing the full Name, DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. Special prices for quantities. Pamphlet free by post on application to Messrs. Treacher. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

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FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

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It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

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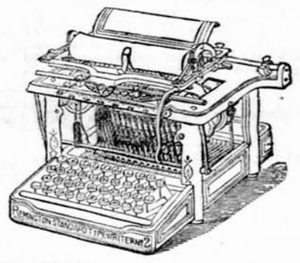

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AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

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FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

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Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

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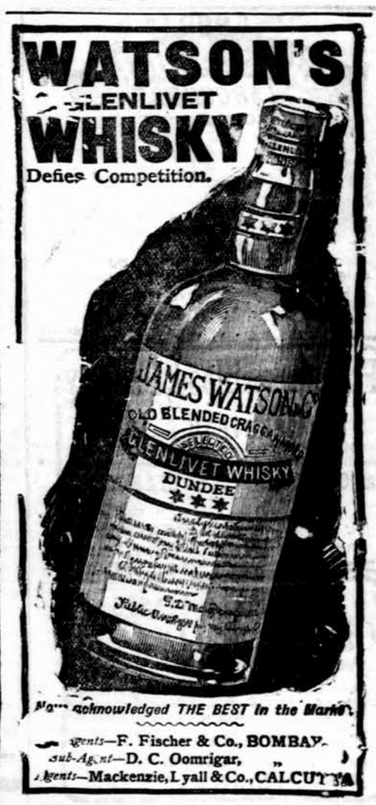

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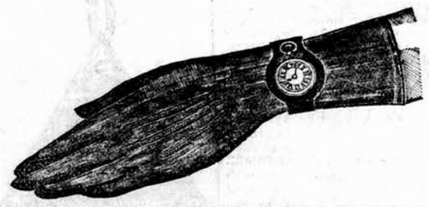

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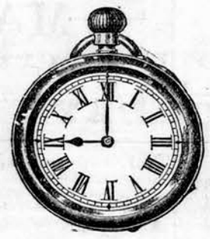

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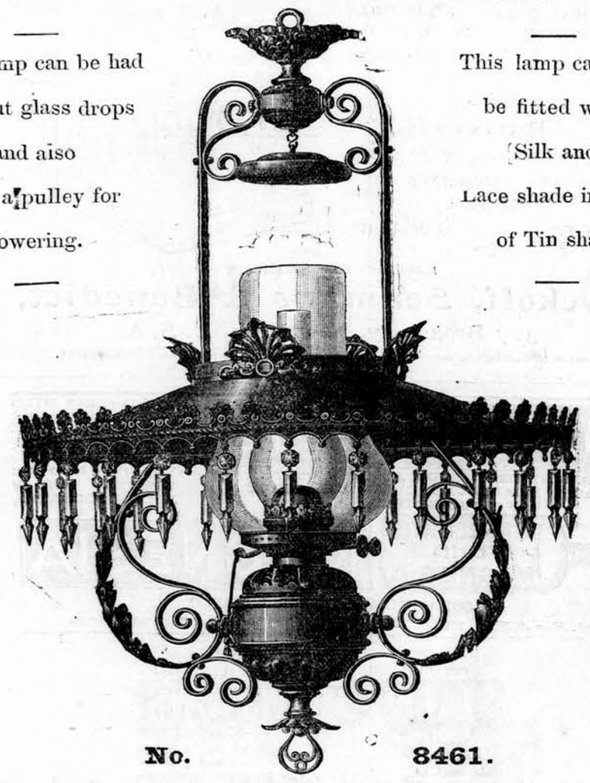

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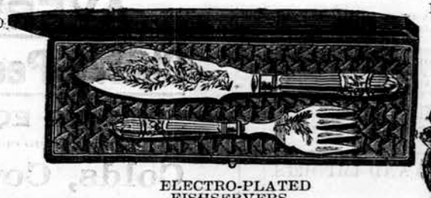

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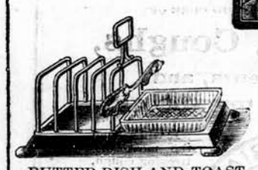

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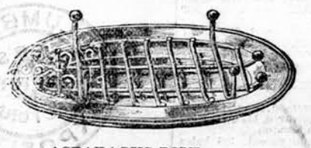

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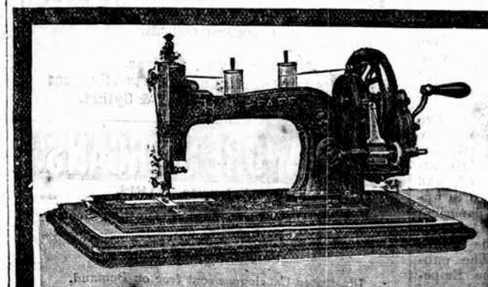

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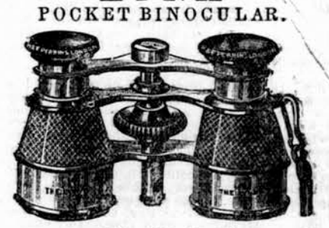

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